Latin
9th
Period 6

Oxford Review Series

LATIN

NEW YORK
OXFORD BOOK COMPANY
Educational Publishers

Oxford Review Series

LATIN

BY

JOHN C. GREEN, JR., A.B.

Green Vale School, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

With latest New York State Word List

NEW YORK

OXFORD BOOK COMPANY

Educational Publishers

Copyright, 1927, by
OXFORD BOOK COMPANY, Inc.

PREFACE

THE aim of this book is to present a comprehensive, accurate, and pedagogically sound review of Latin grammar as taught in the best American secondary schools.

The following outstanding features of this book recommend it to teachers of Latin:

I. It is **up-to-date.** The content meets the very latest requirements for the subject as prescribed by the Board of Regents for the State of New York and the College Entrance Examination Board for the country at large.

II. The material is presented in a series of **visual charts**—the clearest and the most impressive form for review purposes.

III. Carefully selected **questions** and **sentence exercises** enable the pupil to test his knowledge of the immediately preceding material.

IV. The Appendix contains the **New York State word list** for the first two years.

V. Complete recent examination papers, set by the University of the State of New York, provide additional drill material and show the trend of present examinations in the subject.

The author is greatly indebted to Professor William H. Kirk, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., for his careful reading of the manuscript and for his excellent criticisms and suggestions.

J. C. G., Jr.

HEWLETT, L. I., N. Y.
February, 1927.

CONTENTS

PART I—FORMS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Pronunciation:	
Alphabet and Sounds	2
Syllables and Accent	3
Questions and Exercise	4
Nouns:	
General Principles	5
First and Second Declensions	6
Third Declension	7
Fourth and Fifth Declensions	8
Irregularities	8
Questions and Exercise	9
General Summary of Nouns	10
General Summary of Nouns—*Continued*	11
Adjectives:	
First and Second Declensions	12
Third Declension	13
Comparison	14
Questions and Exercise	15
General Summary of Adjectives	16
General Summary of Adjectives—*Continued*	17
Adverbs:	
Derivation and Comparison	18
Questions and Exercise	19
General Summary of Adverbs	20
General Summary of Adverbs—*Continued*	21
Pronouns:	
Personal and Possessive Pronouns	22
Reflexive Pronouns	23
General Summary of Personal, Possessive, and Reflexive Pronouns	23
Demonstrative Pronouns	24
Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Intensive Pronouns	25
General Summary of Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Intensive Pronouns	26
Questions and Exercise	27

SUBJECT PAGE

Verbs:

General Principles ... 28
General Principles—*Continued* ... 29
General Principles—*Concluded* ... 30
Diagram of Stems and Tenses ... 31
First Conjugation ... 32
First Conjugation—*Continued* ... 33
Second Conjugation ... 34
Second Conjugation—*Continued* ... 35
Third Conjugation ... 36
Third Conjugation—*Continued* ... 37
Fourth Conjugation ... 38
Fourth Conjugation—*Continued* ... 39
General Summary of Regular Verbs ... 40
General Summary of Regular Verbs—*Continued* ... 41
Irregular Verbs ... 42
Special Forms ... 43
Questions ... 44
Exercise ... 45

PART II—SYNTAX

SUBJECT PAGE

The Cases:

Uses of the Nominative ... 46
Uses of the Accusative ... 46
Uses of the Genitive ... 47
Uses of the Dative ... 48
Uses of the Ablative ... 49
Uses of the Ablative—*Continued* ... 50
Questions and Exercise ... 51

The Subjunctive:

Uses of the Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses ... 52
Uses of the Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses—*Continued* ... 53
Uses of the Subjunctive in Independent Clauses ... 54
Questions and Exercise ... 55

Non-Modal Forms:

Uses of the Infinitive ... 56
Uses of the Participle ... 57
Uses of the Supine ... 57
Uses of the Gerund ... 58
Uses of the Gerundive ... 58
Questions and Exercise ... 59

SUBJECT PAGE

Special Constructions:

Distinction between Gerund and Gerundive ... 60
Ablative Absolute ... 61
Indirect Discourse ... 62
Questions and Exercise ... 63
Conditional Sentences ... 64
Relative Clauses ... 65
Various Ways of Expressing Purpose ... 66
Questions and Exercise ... 67
Place Constructions ... 68
Time Constructions ... 68
The Locative Case ... 69
Questions ... 69
Sequence of Tenses ... 70
Questions and Exercise ... 71

Words Used as Different Parts of Speech:

Uses of **Ut** ... 72
Uses of **Quod** ... 73
Uses of **Cum** ... 74
Questions and Exercise ... 75
Uses of **Quō** ... 76
Uses of **Eō** ... 77
Uses of **Quam** ... 78
Questions and Exercise ... 79

Word Lists:

Verbs and Adjectives with the Genitive ... 80
Verbs and Adjectives with the Dative ... 80
Verbs and Adjectives with the Ablative ... 80
Verbs Governing the Accusative and Infinitive ... 81
Verbs Governing **Ut** (**Nē**) and the Subjunctive ... 81
Verbs Governing the Complementary Infinitive ... 82
Prepositions Governing the Accusative ... 82
Prepositions Governing the Ablative ... 82
Questions and Exercise ... 83

APPENDIX

New York State Word List ... 85
Recent Examination Papers
Index

LATIN

PART I—FORMS

PRONUNCIATION

Subject	Explanation	Examples
Alphabet	The Latin alphabet has no *j* or *w*.	
Vowel Sounds	The sounds of the vowels are as follows: **ā** = *a* in *father* — **a** = *a* in *about* **ē** = *e* in *they* — **e** = *e* in *met* **ī** = *i* in *police* — **i** = *i* in *pin* **ō** = *o* in *note* — **o** = *o* in *obey* **ū** = *u* in *rude* — **u** = *u* in *pull*	Pronounce: **nā-tū-ra** **fa-mā** **mēns** **e-ques** **fī-li-a** **mī-li-tēs** **ho-mō** **cor-po-ra** **īn-su-la** **frū-men-tum**
Diphthong Sounds	The sounds of the diphthongs are as follows: **ae** = *ai* in *aisle* — **au** = *ou* in *our* **oe** = *oi* in *oil* — **ui** = *we* **eu** = *eu* in *feud*	Pronounce: **por-tae** **lau-dō** **prœ-li-um** **cui** **heu**
Consonant Sounds	The sounds of the consonants are the same as in English, except that— **c** always = *c* in *can*, never *c* in *cent* **g** always = *g* in *gun*, never *g* in *gem* **s** always = *s* in *this*, never *s* in *is* **t** always = *t* in *native*, never *t* in *nation* **v** always = *w* in *wet* **i**-consonant always = *y* in *yet* [1]	Pronounce: **ce-ler** **prīn-ceps** **fu-ga** **a-gō** **is** **sil-va** **na-ti-ō** **ō-rā-ti-ō** **vir** **ser-vus** **iūs** **hu-ius**

[1] The letter *i* is either a vowel or a consonant. When a consonant, with the *y* sound, it usually occurs at the beginning of a word with a vowel following, or between two vowels. **Ex.—iūdex, huius**

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Syllable	A syllable is a vowel sound and the consonant sounds that are pronounced with it.	**ac-ci-pi-ō** **īn-strūc-tus**
Number of Syllables	A Latin word has as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs. There are no silent vowels as in English.	**prae-stā-te** **re-sī-de**
Dividing Syllables	In dividing a Latin word into syllables, take as many consonants ahead of a vowel or diphthong as can be pronounced easily with it. Doubled consonants are always divided.	**īn-strūx-it** **pe-cū-ni-a** **prae-si-di-um** **im-pel-lunt**
Length of Syllables	A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or a short vowel followed by any two or more consonants, except a mute, and a liquid.[1] Otherwise a syllable is short.	*īn-strūx*-it *prae*-si-di-um *im-pel-lunt*
Names of Syllables	The last syllable in a Latin word is called the *ultima*, the next to the last is called the *penult*, and the syllable before the penult is called the *antepenult*.	A.P. P. U. **prae-si-di-um** A.P. P. U. **do-cu-ē-runt**
Rules of Accent	A Latin word is accented on the penult if it is a long syllable, otherwise on the antepenult. Of course, a word of two syllables is accented on the first.	**īn-strūx-it** **prae-sí-di-um** **im-pél-lunt** **tér-ra**

[1] Note that the consonants do not have to be in the same syllable. In **im-pel-lunt**, the syllable **pel** is long because the two following **l**'s.

PRONUNCIATION—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the Latin alphabet.

2. Give the long and short sounds of each Latin vowel.

3. Give the sounds of the diphthongs **ae, oe, eu, au,** and **ui.**

4. Give the correct Latin sounds for **c, g, s, t, v,** and **i**-consonant.

5. Define *syllable.*

6. How is the number of syllables in a Latin word determined? How does this differ from English?

7. How are consonants grouped in dividing a word into syllables?

8. When is a Latin syllable long?

9. What names are given to the last three syllables in a Latin word?

10. Give the rule for accenting a Latin word.

EXERCISE

Divide the words of the following passage into syllables, mark the length of each syllable, mark the syllable accented in each word, and pronounce—

Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, propterea quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

NOUNS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Subject	Explanation
Gender	Every Latin noun is one of three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. The gender is generally indicated by the letter *m.*, *f.*, or *n.* following the noun. Male beings are masculine, female beings are feminine, and other words are either masculine, feminine, or neuter.
Number	A Latin noun may be in the *singular* or *plural* number. It is in the singular number if it denotes one single person or thing, and in the plural number if it denotes more than one person or thing.
Case	A Latin noun may be in any one of six cases. It is in the— *Nominative Case*, if subject of the verb. *Genitive Case*, if translated with the preposition "of." [1] *Dative Case*, if translated with the preposition "to" or "for." *Accusative Case*, if the direct object of the verb. *Vocative Case*, if the person directly addressed. *Ablative Case*, if translated with the preposition "by," "with," "in," "on," or "from."
Declension	A Latin noun has a separate ending for each case in the singular number and each case in the plural number. There are five groups of Latin nouns, each taking a particular set of endings. These are called the five *declensions*, and a Latin noun is said to be *declined* when its various case forms are shown in order, singular and plural.
Stem	The basic or fixed part of the word to which the endings are attached is called the *stem* or *base* of the word. Thus, in the words **mēnsa, mēnsae, mēnsam,** the stem is **mēns-**, and the endings are **-a, -ae,** and **-am,** respectively.
Inflection	The change in form any word undergoes to show a change in meaning, is called *inflection*, and the word is said to be *inflected*.

[1] These rules are only approximate. For specific rules, see pages 46–50.

General Rules.—The vocative case is omitted in the paradigms since it has but the one use and is like the nominative in form except in one place later noted.

In Latin the accusative singular of every neuter noun is like the nominative. and in the plural these cases end in **-a.** This is called the *neuter rule*, and is very important.

The dative and ablative plural forms are alike in each declension.

For locative case, see page 8.

First Declension

Nouns of the first declension end in **-a** in the nominative singular, and are feminine, except for a few that refer expressly to males.

		Feminine
		gate
SING.	Nom.	porta
	Gen.	portae
	Dat.	portae
	Acc.	portam
	Abl.	portā
PLUR.	Nom.	portae
	Gen.	portārum
	Dat.	portīs
	Acc.	portās
	Abl.	portīs

Second Declension

Nouns of the second declension are masculines of the forms **amīcus, ager, puer,** and **vir** (shown below), and neuters of the form **bellum** (shown below). **Vir** is the only word of its type. The vocative singular of masculines in **-us** ends in **e.** Proper masculines in **-ius,** and **fīlius,** have a vocative singular in **-i.**

		Masculine				Neuter
		friend	*field*	*boy*	*man*	*war*
SING.	Nom.	amīcus	ager	puer	vir	bellum
	Gen.	amīcī	agrī	puerī	virī	bellī
	Dat.	amīcō	agrō	puerō	virō	bellō
	Acc.	amīcum	agrum	puerum	virum	bellum
	Abl.	amīcō	agrō	puerō	virō	bellō
PLUR.	Nom.	amīcī	agrī	puerī	virī	bella
	Gen.	amīcōrum	agrōrum	puerōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
	Dat.	amīcīs	agrīs	puerīs	virīs	bellīs
	Acc.	amīcōs	agrōs	puerōs	virōs	bella
	Abl.	amīcīs	agrīs	puerīs	virīs	bellīs

NOUNS—*Continued*

Third Declension

Nouns of the third declension are of all genders and a great variety of forms. They are divided generally into two groups, *consonant stems* and *i-stems*, the latter taking endings slightly different from the former.[1]

		Consonant Stems				I-Stems		
		soldier	*father*	*region*	*river*	*enemy*	*cohort*	*sea*
SING.	Nom.	mīles, *m.*	pater, *m.*	regiō, *f.*	flūmen, *n.*	hostis, *m.*	cohors, *f.*	mare, *n.*
	Gen.	mīlit**is**	patr**is**	regiōn**is**	flūmin**is**	hostis	cohort**is**	mar**is**
	Dat.	mīlitī	patrī	regiōnī	flūminī	hostī	cohortī	marī
	Acc.	mīlit**em**	patr**em**	regiōn**em**	flūmen	host**em**	cohort**em**	mare
	Abl.	mīlite	patr**e**	regiōn**e**	flūmin**e**	hoste	cohorte	marī
PLUR.	Nom.	mīlitēs	patrēs	regiōnēs	flūmin**a**	hostēs	cohortēs	mar**ia**
	Gen.	mīlit**um**	patr**um**	regiōn**um**	flūmin**um**	host**ium**	cohort**ium**	mar**um** [2]
	Dat.	mīlit**ibus**	patr**ibus**	regiōn**ibus**	flūmin**ibus**	host**ibus**	cohort**ibus**	mar**ibus**
	Acc.	mīlitēs	patrēs	regiōnēs	flūmin**a**	hostēs (-īs)	cohortēs (-īs)	mar**ia**
	Abl.	mīlit**ibus**	patr**ibus**	regiōn**ibus**	flūmin**ibus**	host**ibus**	cohort**ibus**	mar**ibus**

Other common third declension forms are: labor, labōr**is**; cōnsul, cōnsul**is**; dux, duc**is**; rēx, rēg**is**; aestās, aestāt**is**; virtus, virtūt**is**; multitūdō, multitūdin**is**; gēns, gent**is**; vulnus, vulner**is**; tempus, tempor**is**; caedēs, caed**is**; etc.

[1] A good working rule for i-stems is as follows: (*a*) Masculine and feminine i-stems have a genitive plural in **-ium** instead of **-um**, and *may* have an accusative plural in **-īs** instead of **-ēs**; (*b*) Neuter i-stems have a genitive plural in **-ium** instead of **-um**, an ablative singular in **-ī** instead of **-e**, and a nominative and accusative plural in **-ia** instead of **-a**; and (*c*) a few masculines and feminines also have an ablative singular in **-ī (cīvis, fīnis, ignis, turris, nāvis)**.

[2] Other neuter i-stems have **-ium.**

Fourth Declension

Nouns of the fourth declension are masculines of the form **exercitus,** and neuters of the form **cornū.** There are also two common feminines, **domus** [1] and **manus.**

		Masculine	Neuter
		army	*wing*
SING.	Nom.	exercit**us**	corn**ū**
	Gen.	exercit**ūs**	corn**ūs**
	Dat.	exercit**uī**	corn**ū**
	Acc.	exercit**um**	corn**ū**
	Abl.	exercit**ū**	corn**ū**
PLUR.	Nom.	exercit**ūs**	corn**ua**
	Gen.	exercit**uum**	corn**uum**
	Dat.	exercit**ibus**	corn**ibus**
	Acc.	exercit**ūs**	corn**ua**
	Abl.	exercit**ibus**	corn**ibus**

[1] See declension of **domus** under "Irregularities" on this page.

Fifth Declension

Nouns of the fifth declension end in **-ēs** in the nominative singular, and are feminine, except **diēs,** which is generally masculine.

		Fem.	Mas.
		thing	*day*
SING.	Nom.	**rēs**	**diēs**
	Gen.	**reī** [1]	**diēī** [1]
	Dat.	**reī**	**diēī**
	Acc.	**rem**	**diem**
	Abl.	**rē**	**diē**
PLUR.	Nom.	**rēs**	**diēs**
	Gen.	**rērum**	**diērum**
	Dat.	**rēbus**	**diēbus**
	Acc.	**rēs**	**diēs**
	Abl.	**rēbus**	**diēbus**

[1] Note that the ending is **-ēī** if a consonant precedes, and **-ēī** if a vowel precedes.

Irregularities

Domus has certain forms of the second declension; **vis** varies its stem. See below.

		house home	*force strength*
SING.	Nom.	**domus,** *f.*	**vīs,** *f.*
	Gen.	**domūs, -ī**	**vīs**
	Dat.	**domuī, -ō**	**vī**
	Acc.	**domum**	**vim**
	Abl.	**domō, -ū**	**vī**
PLUR.	Nom.	**domūs**	**virēs**
	Gen.	**domuum, -ōrum**	**virium**
	Dat.	**domibus**	**viribus**
	Acc.	**domōs, -ūs**	**virēs**
	Abl.	**domibus**	**viribus**

Locative Case [1]

Traces of another case, the locative, occur in the names of towns and a few other words to denote *place where.* In the plural it ends like the ablative. In the singular the endings are:

1st Decl. **-ae**
2nd & 3rd Decl. **-ī**
4th & 5th Decl. None

[1] See also page 69.

NOUNS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Explain gender and number in Latin.

2. Name the cases and their approximate uses.

3. Define *declension, stem, inflection.*

4. Tell where the vocative case is different from the nominative and give the neuter rule.

5. Describe the genders and forms of words found in the first declension. The second. The third. The fourth. The fifth.

6. Write a list of the endings of the first declension. Of the second. Of the third. Of the fourth. Of the fifth.

7. Decline **aqua, servus, liber, socer, donum.**

8. Decline **pedes, frāter, legiō, āgmen, cīvis, pars, animal.**

9. Decline **gradus, genū, spēs.**

10. Give the rule for i-stems.

EXERCISE

1. Servus fīlium Lentulī amat.

2. Sociīs arma et frūmentum dedimus.

3. Haec ab amīcīs facta erant.

4. Caesar equitēs ad rēgem dūcit.

5. Nōmina hominum scrībimus.

6. Vōx ducis frātrem mīlitis nōn terruit.

7. Ducēs flūmen cum mīlitibus trānseunt.

8. Lūcēs in oppidō vidēmus.

9. Senātus fidem imperātōris probat.

10. Equitātus cum Lentulō in cornū manet.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NOUNS

GENERAL RULES

The vocative case is omitted in the paradigms since it has but the one use and is like the nominative in form except in one case later noted.

In Latin the accusative singular of every neuter noun is like the nominative, and in the plural these cases end in **-a**.

The locative case, denoting *place where* in the names of towns and a few other words, has in the plural the same forms as the dative or ablative. The singular forms are noted below.

The dative plural and ablative plural forms are alike in each declension.

	1st Declension	*2nd Declension*	*3rd Declension*	*4th Declension*	*5th Declension*	*General Case Meanings*
Stem→	port-	amīc-	mīlit-	exercit-	r-	
Nom.	-a -ae	-us -ī	miles -ēs	-us -ūs	-ēs -ēs	Subject of verb
Gen.	-ae -ārum	-ī -ōrum	-is -um	-ūs -uum	-eī -ērum	After prep. *of*
Dat.	-ae -īs	-ō -īs	-ī -ibus	-uī -ibus	-eī -ēbus	After prep. *to* or *for*
Acc.	-am -ās	-um -ōs	-em -ēs	-um -ūs	-em -ēs	Object of verb
Abl.	-ā -īs	-ō -īs	-e -ibus	-ū -ibus	-ē -ēbus	After prep. *by, with, in; on, from*

Nom. sing. ending: **-a.** Gender: Fem., unless noun refers to male. Loc. sing. ending: **-ae.**	Nouns are mas. of the form: **amīcus, amīcī** **ager, agrī** **puer, puerī** **vir, virī** and neut. of the form: **bellum, bellī.** Voc. sing. of mas. nouns in **-us** ends in **-e** or **-ī.** Loc. sing. ending: **-ī.**	Nom. sing. ending: Various. Gender: All. Loc. sing. ending: **-ī.** Certain nouns called "i-stems" take slightly different endings. Mas. and fem. i-stems have gen. plur. in **-ium** and possibly acc. plur. in **-īs.** Neut. i-stems have gen. plur. in **-ium,** abl. sing. in **-ī,** and nom. and acc. plur. in **-ia.**	Nouns are mas. of the form: **exercitus, -ūs** and neut. of the form: **cornū, cornūs.** Dat. sing. of neut. nouns ends in **-ū.** There are two common feminines, **domus** and **manus.**	Nom. sing. ending: **ēs.** Gender: Fem. except **diēs.** Dat. sing. ending in **-ēī** if vowel precedes; cf. **dieī.**

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of the first and second declensions are so called because they take the endings of the first and second declensions of nouns. They are of three terminations, that is, they have a separate form in the nominative singular for each gender. The feminine is always like **porta** (first declension feminine), the masculine is like **amīcus, ager,** or **puer** (second declension masculines), and the neuter is like **bellum** (second declension neuter).

		Mas. like **amīcus**			Mas. like **ager**			Mas. like **puer**		
		good			*black*			*wretched*		
		MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.
SING.	Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	niger	nigra	nigrum	miser	misera	miserum
	Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī	miserī	miserae	miserī
	Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō	miserō	miserae	miserō
	Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	nigrum	nigram	nigrum	miserum	miseram	miserum
	Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō	miserō	miserā	miserō
PLUR.	Nom.	bonī	bonae	bona	nigrī	nigrae	nigra	miserī	miserae	misera
	Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum	nigrōrum	nigrarum	nigrōrum	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
	Dat.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
	Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bona	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra	miserōs	miserās	misera
	Abl.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

Note. Nine adjectives of this type form their genitive singular in **-īus** and their dative singular in **-ī**, for all genders. Thus: **ūnus, ūna, ūnum; ūnīus, ūnīus, ūnīus; ūnī, ūnī, ūnī; ūnum, ūnam, ūnum,** etc. These adjectives are: **alius, alia, aliud; alter, altera, alterum; ūllus, ūlla, ūllum; nūllus, nūlla, nūllum; uter, utra, utrum; neuter, neutra, neutrum; sōlus, sōla, sōlum; tōtus, tōta, tōtum;** and **ūnus, ūna, ūnum.** Note irregularity of **alius** in the neuter.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of the third declension are so called because they take the endings of the third declension of nouns. Except in one case noted later, the endings are regularly those of i-stem nouns. They are of three terminations (a separate form for each gender in the nominative singular), two terminations (one form for the masculine and feminine, and one for the neuter), and one termination (one form for all genders).

		Three Terminations			Two Terminations		One Termination	
		sharp			*brave*		*bold*	
		MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	MAS. & FEM.	NEUT.	MAS. & FEM.	NEUT.
SING.	Nom.	ācer	ācris	ācre	fortis	forte	audāx	audāx
	Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris	fortis	fortis	audācis	audācis
	Dat.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	fortī	fortī	audācī	audācī
	Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	fortem	forte	audācem	audāx
	Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	fortī	fortī	audācī	audācī
PLUR.	Nom.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria	fortēs	fortia	audācēs	audācia
	Gen.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium	fortium	fortium	audācium	audācium
	Dat.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus	fortibus	fortibus	audācibus	audācibus
	Acc.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria	fortēs	fortia	audācēs	audācia
	Abl.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus	fortibus	fortibus	audācibus	audācibus

Note. Another type of three-termination adjective is celer, celeris, celere (retaining the e in the stem). Another common type of two-termination adjective is the comparative degree of any adjective, such as: fortior, fortius; fortiōris, fortiōris; fortiōrī, fortiōrī, etc. It is to be noted, however, that the comparative does not take i-stem endings. The ablative singular is fortiōre, the neuter nominative plural is fortiōra, and the genitive plural is fortiōrum. Another common one-termination type is that in **-ns**, such as: sapiēns, sapientis; prudēns, prudentis; amāns, amantis (pres. act. part.); etc.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison in Latin, as in English,—positive, comparative, and superlative.

Degree	Formation	Examples	Declension
Positive	The positive degree is the simple adjective without change.	long**us, -a, -um** fort**is, -e**	As indicated.
Comparative	The comparative degree is regularly formed by adding **-ior, -ius** to the positive stem.	long**ior, -ius** fort**ior, -ius**	Two termination adjective in the third declension. See Note, page 13.
Superlative	The superlative degree is regularly formed by adding **-issimus, -a, -um** to the positive stem.[1]	long**issimus, -a, -um** fort**issimus, -a, -um**	First and second declension adjective, as indicated.

[1] Six adjectives in **-ilis** form the superlative by doubling the **l** and adding **-imus.** Thus, facilis makes facil**limus,** difficilis makes difficil**limus,** etc. Adjectives in **-er** form the superlative by doubling the **r** and adding **-imus.** Thus, acer makes ace**rrimus,** pulcher makes pulcher**rimus,** etc.

For adjectives irregular in comparison, see page 17.

ADJECTIVES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What two main declensions of adjectives are recognized?

2. Illustrate three types under first and second declension adjectives.

3. Into what three groups may third declension adjectives be divided?

4. Define and illustrate each of these groups.

5. What peculiarities do nine special adjectives of the first and second declensions show?

6. Decline **magnus, pulcher, tener, equester, celer, omnis, melior, vēlōx, ingēns, pār.**

7. What three degrees of comparison are recognized in Latin, and how is each formed?

8. How is each declined?

9. What peculiarities are found in six adjectives in **-ilis,** and in adjectives in **-er**?

10. Compare **carus, niger, tener, celer, gravis, audāx, sapiēns, bonus, malus, parvus, magnus, multus.**

EXERCISE

1. Exercitus magnus ab imperātōre ēgregiō dūcēbātur.
2. Magistrī sapientēs puerōs tuōs docent.
3. Prīmō diē prīncipēs inimīcī lēgātōs remittunt.
4. Hī hominēs amīcōs nōbilissimōs habent.
5. Impedīmenta carrīs portābantur.
6. Singulāris victōria nostrōrum hostēs terruit.
7. Gallī multī in recentī proeliō equestrī vulnerātī sunt.
8. Nūllī mīlitēs in alterō oppidō relinquentur.
9. Nostrae turrēs sunt altiōrēs quam portae oppidī.
10. Via difficillima per Sēquanōs relinquēbātur.

GENERAL SUMMARY

General Rule: An adjective agrees with the

DECLENSION

1st and 2nd Decl. Adjectives

Mas. like **amīcus** or **ager** or **puer**

Fem. like **porta**

Neut. like **bellum**

Examples

Mas. like **amīcus**—

N.	**bonus**	**bona**	**bonum**
	good		
G.	**bonī**	**bonae**	**bonī**
	etc.		

Mas. like **ager**—

N.	**pulcher**	**pulchra**	**pulchrum**
	beautiful		
G.	**pulchrī**	**pulchrae**	**pulchrī**
	etc.		

Mas. like **puer**—

N.	**miser**	**misera**	**miserum**
	wretched		
G.	**miserī**	**miserae**	**miserī**
	etc.		

3rd Decl. Adjectives

Mas., Fem., and Neut. genders are declined similarly (like **i**-stems of the 3rd Decl.) except for Nom. Sing.* which has:

One Termination

	Mas., Fem., Neut.	
N.	**audāx,** *bold*	
G.	**audācis**	
D.	**audācī**	etc.

Two Terminations

	Mas., Fem.	*Neut.*
N.	**omnis,** *all*	**omne**
G.	**omnis**	
D.	**omnī**	etc.

Three Terminations

	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	**ācer,** *sharp*	**ācris**	**ācre**
G.	**ācris**		
D.	**ācrī**		etc.

* But of course voc. is like nom., and neuter rule holds good.

OF ADJECTIVES

noun it modifies in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

Comparison		
Positive (Eng. *long*)	Comparative (Eng. *longer*)	Superlative (Eng. *longest*)
Simple Adjective *Examples* **longus, -a, -um** **fortis, -e**	Add **-ior** to the positive stem. *Examples* **longior, -ius** **fortior, -ius**	Add **-issimus** to the positive stem. *Examples* **longissimus, -a, -um** **fortissimus, -a, -um**
	Comp. form is 3rd Decl. Adj. of Two Term. M.F. N. **longior -ius** **longiōris** etc. Takes regular 3rd Decl. endings, not i-stem endings.	Six adjs. in **-ilis** and adjs. in **-er** double the **l** or **r** and add **-imus**: Pos. Sup. **facilis facillimus** **ācer ācerrimus**
Irregulars		
bonus, *good* **malus,** *bad* **parvus,** *small* **magnus,** *large* **multus,** *many*	**melior** **peior** **minor** **maior** **plūs †**	**optimus** **pessimus** **minimus** **maximus** **plūrimus**
	† A neuter noun in the singular; an adjective (**plurēs, plura**) in the plural.	

ADVERBS—DERIVATION

Many adverbs are derived from adjectives, as in English.

Kind	Formation	Examples
1st and 2nd Decl. Adjs.	First and second declension adjectives regularly add **-ē** to the stem to form the adverb. The accusative and ablative neuter singular are also sometimes used, and a few adjectives add **-ter** or **-iter** to the stem.	*Adj.* longus multus falsus firmus — *Adv.* longē multum falsō firmiter
3rd Decl. Adjs.	Third declension adjectives regularly add **-ter** or **-iter** to the stem to form the adverb. The accusative neuter singular is also sometimes used.	*Adj.* audāx fortis facilis — *Adv.* audācter fortiter facile

ADVERBS—COMPARISON

Degree	Formation	Examples
Positive	The positive degree is the simple adverb without change.	longē audācter
Comparative	The comparative degree is the neuter comparative of the adjective; i.e., adds **-ius** to the positive stem.	longius audācius facilius
Superlative	The superlative degree is the superlative of the adjective with the final **-us** changed to **-ē**; i.e., adds **-issimē** to the positive stem.	longissimē audācissimē facillimē

Adverbs not derived from adjectives nevertheless follow the same method of comparison; e.g., saepe, saepius, saepissimē. For adverbs irregular in comparison, see page 21.

ADVERBS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. From what part of speech are many adverbs derived? How does this compare with English?

2. How are adverbs formed from first and second declension adjectives? Illustrate.

3. How are adverbs formed from third declension adjectives? Illustrate.

4. Form the adverbs from the following adjectives and check by looking up the words in a dictionary: **cārus, līber, subitus, parvus, prūdēns, gravis, celer.**

5. What three degrees of comparison are recognized in Latin?

6. How is the comparative formed?

7. How is the superlative formed?

8. How are adverbs compared that are not derived from adjectives?

9. Compare: **miserē, facile, ācriter, multum, bene.**

10. Compare the following adjectives, derive the adverbs, and compare them: **fortis, pulcher, clarus, dīligēns, magnus.**

EXERCISE

1. Mīlitēs spē victōriae saepe permoventur.
2. In fīnēs Gallōrum celerrimē contendit.
3. Mīlitēs fūgērunt, sed dux nōn rectē fēcit.
4. In oppidō hostium diūtissimē mānsimus.
5. Mercātōrēs ad eōs crebrō veniunt.
6. Eques Rōmānus ā Gallō graviter vulnerātus est.
7. Ducēs dīligentissimē dēlēctī erant.
8. Helvētiī diū et ācriter cum Germānīs pugnābant.
9. Nostrī impetū Gallōrum nōn multum impedītī sunt.
10. Sunt longē fortissimī omnium hārum natiōnum.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Derivation

Many adverbs are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs are derived from 1st & 2nd Decl. Adjs. by adding **-ē** to the adj. stem:

Adj.	*Adv.*
longus	**longē**
pulcher	**pulchrē**
miser	**miserē**

In some cases the Abl. Neut. Sing. of the Adj. is used:

Adj.	*Adv.*
creber	**crebrō**
falsus	**falsō**
subitus	**subitō**

A few add **-ter** or **-iter** to the stem:

Adj.	*Adv.*
firmus	**firmiter**
alius	**aliter**

Adverbs are derived from 3rd Decl. Adjs. by adding **-ter** or **-iter** to the Adj. stem:

Adj.	*Adv.*
fortis	**fortiter**
audāx	**audācter**
ācer	**ācriter**

A few adjectives employ the Neut. Acc. Sing. as the adverbial form:

Adj.	*Adv.*
multus	**multum**
facilis	**facile**

Many adverbs are not derived from adjectives: **nuper, saepe, hīc, eō, ibi,** etc.

OF ADVERBS

Comparison

Adverbs are similar to adjectives in comparison.

Positive (Eng. *slowly*) Simple Adv.	Comparative (Eng. *more slowly*) Acc. Neut. Sing. of Comp. of Adj.	Superlative (Eng. *most slowly*) Sup. of Adj. with final **-us** changed to **-ē.**
longē	**longius**	**longissimē**
fortiter	**fortius**	**fortissimē**
facile	**facilius**	**facillimē**

Adverbs that are not derived from adjectives are, nevertheless, compared like the above:

saepe	**saepius**	**saepissimē**

Irregulars

bene, *well*	**melius**	**optimē**
male, *badly*	**peius**	**pessimē**
parum, *little*	**minus**	**minimē**
magnopere, *greatly*	**magis**	**maximē**
multum, *much*	**plūs**	**plūrimum**

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Not Refl.)

Personal pronouns indicate *the person speaking* (first person), *the person spoken to* (second person), or *the person spoken of* (third person).

		1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
SING.		*I, me*	*you*	*he, she, it, her, him*
	Nom.	**ego**	**tū**	**is, ea, id** [2]
	Gen.	**meī**	**tuī**	(p. 24)
	Dat.	**mihi**	**tibi**	
	Acc.	**mē**	**tē**	
	Abl.	**mē**	**tē**	
PLUR.		*we, us*	*you*	*they, them*
	Nom.	**nōs**	**vōs**	**eī, eae, ea**
	Gen.	**nostrum** [1]	**vestrum** [1]	(p. 24)
	Dat.	**nōbis**	**vōbis**	
	Acc.	**nōs**	**vōs**	
	Abl.	**nōbis**	**vōbis**	

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Not Refl.)

The possessive pronouns are used to show possession. They take the form of first and second declension adjectives, except in the third person, where the genitive (possessive) of **is, ea, id** is used.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
my, mine	*your, yours*	*his, her, hers*
meus, -a, -um	**tuus, -a, -um**	**eius**
our, ours	*your, yours*	*their, theirs*
noster, -tra, -trum	**vester, -tra, -trum**	**eōrum** or **eārum**

[1] **Nostrum** and **vestrum** are partitive forms. **Nostrī** and **vestrī** are objective.

[2] It might be more properly said that Latin has no third person pronoun, and that the demonstrative **is, ea, id** (or **hic** or **ille**) is used substantively to fill the deficiency.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands.[1] For the first and second persons, the regular personal and possessive forms are used in Latin (**ego, nōs, tū, vōs, meus, noster, tuus, vester**), but for the third person there are special reflexive forms.

PERSONAL REFLEXIVE (Substantive)

(3rd Person, All Numbers and Genders)

him(self), her(self), it(self), them(selves)

Nom.	—
Gen.	**suī**
Dat.	**sibi**
Acc.	**sē**
Abl.	**sē**

POSSESSIVE REFLEXIVE (Adjective)

(3rd Person, All Numbers and Genders)

his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)

suus, -a, um

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

	Singular	Plural
1st Pers.	*I, me, myself* **ego**	*we, us, ourselves* **nōs**
2nd Pers.	*you, yourself* **tū**	*you, yourselves* **vōs**
3rd Pers.	*he, she, it, her, him* **is, ea, id**	*they, them* **eī, eae, ea**
	Refl. { *him(self), her(self), it(self), them(selves)* **suī**	

POSSESSIVE

	Singular	Plural
1st Pers.	*my, mine, my own* **meus**	*our, ours, our own* **noster**
2nd Pers.	*your, yours, your own* **tuus**	*your, yours, your own* **vester**
3rd Pers.	*his, her, its* **eius**	*their* **eōrum** or **eārum**
	Refl. { *his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)* **suus**	

[1] Rarely, a reflexive pronoun in a subordinate clause refers to the subject of the main clause. This is called an *indirect reflexive.*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns point out a person or thing as here, there, previously mentioned, or about to be mentioned. They are used either adjectively (**hic mīles,** *this soldier*) or substantively (**hic,** *this man, this one, he*). Used in the latter sense, they supply the third personal pronoun (especially **is, ea, id**). Regular first and second declension endings below are in light type.

		this (where I am)			*that* (yonder)			*this, that* (weak)		
SING.	Nom.	**hic**	**haec**	**hoc**	**ille**	illa	**illud**	**is**	ea	**id**
	Gen.	**huius**	**huius**	**huius**	**illīus**	**illīus**	**illīus**	**eius**	**eius**	**eius**
	Dat.	**huic**	**huic**	**huic**	**illī**	**illī**	**illī**	**eī**	**eī**	**eī**
	Acc.	**hunc**	**hanc**	**hoc**	illum	illam	**illud**	eum	eam	**id**
	Abl.	**hōc**	**hāc**	**hōc**	illō	illā	illō	eō	eā	eō
PLUR.	Nom.	hī	hae	**haec**	illī	illae	illa	eī	eae	ea
	Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
	Dat.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	eīs	eīs	eīs
	Acc.	hōs	hās	**haec**	illōs	illās	illa	eōs	eās	ea
	Abl.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	eīs	eīs	eīs

Iste, ista, istud (declined like **ille**) =*that* (where you are).

Idem, eadem, idem, *same,* is for the most part simply **is, ea, id** with the suffix **-dem** attached. Note the use of **idem** for **isdem** (nom. sing. mas.), **idem** for **iddem** (nom. and acc. sing. neut.), and that **m** changes to **n** before **d,** making **eundem, eōrundem,** etc.

RELATIVE PRONOUN

who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as

		M.	F.	N.
SING.	Nom.	**quī**	**quae**	**quod**
	Gen.	**cuius**	**cuius**	**cuius**
	Dat.	**cuī**	**cuī**	**cuī**
	Acc.	**quem**	quam[1]	**quod**
	Abl.	quō	quā	quō
PLUR.	Nom.	**quī**	quae	**quae**
	Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
	Dat.	**quibus**	**quibus**	**quibus**
	Acc.	quōs	quās	**quae**
	Abl.	**quibus**	**quibus**	**quibus**

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

who? whom? whose? which? what?

		M.&F.	N.
SING.	Nom.	**quis**	**quid**
	Gen.	**cuius**	**cuius**
	Dat.	**cuī**	**cuī**
	Acc.	**quem**	**quid**
	Abl.	quō	quō
PLUR.	Nom.	Like the Relative	
	Gen.		
	Dat.		
	Acc.		
	Abl.		

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns are for the most part compounds of **quī** and **quis**, the adjective form of the pronoun following **quī** in declension, and the substantive form following **quis**.

Subs.	**aliquis, aliquid**; *some one, some thing*
Adj.	**aliquī, aliqua, aliquod**; *some, any*
Subs.	**quisque, quidque**; *each one, each thing*
Adj.	**quisque, quaeque, quodque**; *each*
Subs.	**quīdam, quaedam, quiddam**; *a certain one* or *thing*
Adj.	**quīdam, quaedam, quoddam**; *a certain*

The interrogative adjective (*which* man? *what* man?) is declined exactly like the relative.

In the case of **quīdam, m** changes to **n** before **d,** making **quendam, quōrundam,** etc.

Intensive Pronoun.—Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *-self, very,* is declined like **ille** except for nom. and acc. sing. neut. It is put with a person or thing to emphasize it, and is called the *intensive pronoun.* Examples: **dux ipse,** *the leader himself;* **in ipsō locō,** *in the very place*

[1] Forms with regular first and second declension endings are in light type.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DEMONSTRATIVE, RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, INDEFINITE, AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative Pronouns

Word	*Meaning*	*Declension*
hic	*this* (where I am)	Like **bonus** except: Entire singular and Neut. Nom. and Acc. Plur.
ille	*that* (yonder)	Like **bonus** except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., Neut. Acc. Sing., and entire Gen. and Dat. Sing.
is	*this, that* (weak)	Like **bonus** except: Forms noted under **ille** above.
iste	*that* (where you are)	Like **ille**.
idem	*same*	Like **is** with **-dem** added except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., Neut. Acc. Sing., and forms where **m** becomes **n** (p. 24).

Relative Pronoun

quī	*who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as*	Like **bonus** in many forms (see p. 25).

Interrogative Pronoun

quis	*who? whom? whose? which? what?*	Like **quī** except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., and Neut. Acc. Sing.

Interrogative Adjective

quī	*which? what?*	Like **quī**.

Indefinite Pronoun

quis- forms	Substantive Meanings	Like **quis**.

Indefinite Adjective

quī- forms	Adjective Meanings	Like **quī**.

Intensive Pronoun

ipse	*-self, very*	Like **ille** except: Neut. Nom. and Acc. Sing.

PRONOUNS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Explain the use of personal pronouns in Latin.
2. Name and decline the personal pronoun for each person and number.
3. Explain the use of possessive pronouns in Latin.
4. Name and describe the declension of the possessive pronoun for each person and number.
5. Explain the use of the reflexive pronoun in Latin. Which person has a special reflexive form in Latin?
6. Name and decline the personal reflexive. Name and describe the declension of the possessive reflexive.
7. Explain the use of demonstrative pronouns in Latin.
8. Name four demonstrative pronouns that mean *this* or *that* and distinguish between their uses.
9. Decline each.
10. Describe the use of **idem,** and decline.
11. Describe the use of **ipse,** and decline.
12. Decline the relative pronoun in Latin and give its various English meanings.
13. Decline the interrogative pronoun in Latin and give its various English meanings.
14. Decline the interrogative adjective and give its English meanings.
15. Describe the form and declension of the indefinite pronouns in Latin.

EXERCISE

1. Ā mīlitibus fortibus Caesaris nōn timēminī.
2. Equitēs nōn timent, quod ā Caesare ipsō dūcuntur.
3. Vōs īnsulam, nōs oppidum occupābimus.
4. Impedīmenta in castrīs relicta sunt.
5. Cum Gallīs pugnāmus, et eōs superāmus.
6. Postquam Galba rēgnum amīsit, eius frāter id occupāvit
7. Rōmānī ab eō in castrīs retinēbantur.
8. Illī ā suīs ducibus redūcuntur.
9. Sē certē trādent, nōs enim eōrum arma habēmus.
10. Nāvēs, quās vidētis, ā Caesare missae sunt.
11. Quae cohortēs cum Galbā in Galliā manēbunt?
12. Quis eōs in illō proeliō dūxit?
13. Hae gentēs ā nūllō imperātōre pacārī possunt.
14. Quīdam cum Lentulō praemissī sunt.
15. Quam spem salūtis nunc habēmus?

Subject	Explanation	Examples
Voice	A Latin verb is in the *active* or *passive* voice, active if the subject is acting, and passive if the subject is acted upon.	Act. **amō,** *I love* Pass. **amor,** *I am loved*
Tense	A Latin verb has six tenses in each voice: 1. *Present Tense* (present time) 2. *Imperfect Tense* (continued or customary action in the past) 3. *Future Tense* (future time) 4. *Perfect Tense* (simple past act, or action completed in the present) 5. *Pluperfect Tense* (action completed in the past) 6. *Future Perfect Tense* (action completed at some future time)	Pres. *I love, I do love, I am loving* Imp. *I was loving, I loved* Fut. *I will* or *shall love* Perf. *I loved, I did love, I have loved* Plup. *I had loved* Fut. Perf. *I will* or *shall have loved*
Number	In each tense a Latin verb has two numbers, being *singular* number if the subject is singular, and *plural* number if the subject is plural.	Sing. **amō,** *I love* Plur. **amāmus,** *we love*
Person	In each number a Latin verb has three persons, being *first person* if the subject is first person (person speaking), *second person* if the subject is second person (person spoken to), and *third person* if the subject is third person (person spoken of).	*Sing.* / *Plur.* 1st **amō,** *I love* / **amāmus,** *we love* 2nd **amās,** *you love* / **amātis,** *you love* 3rd **amat,** *he loves* / **amant,** *they love*

VERBS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES—*Continued*

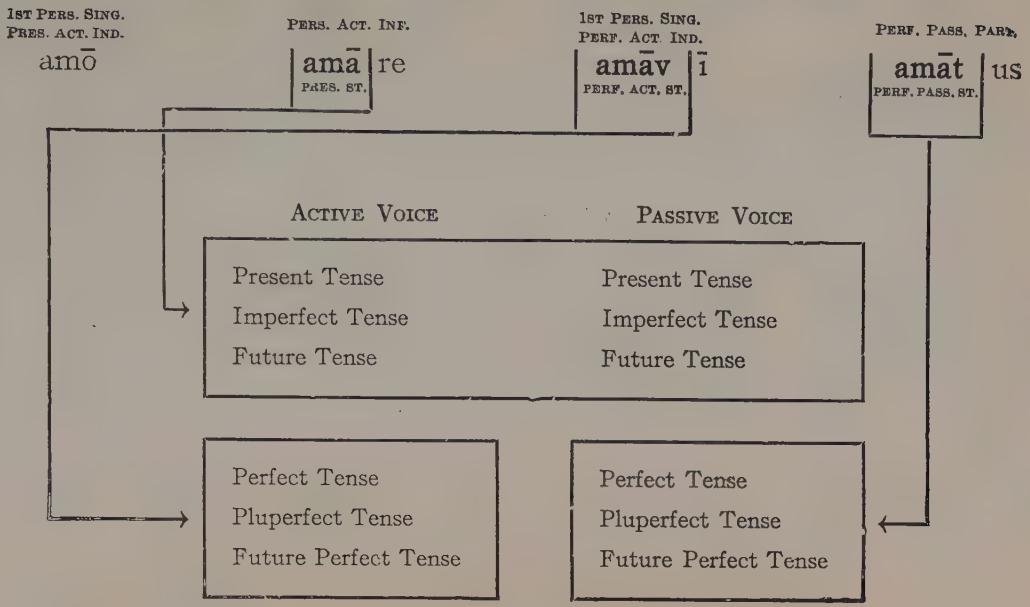
SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Mood	A verb has three moods in each voice, being in the *indicative mood* if it denotes a fact, *subjunctive mood* if it denotes something unreal (prescribed by rule), and *imperative mood* if it denotes a command.	Ind. **amat,** *he loves* Subj. **amet,** *may he love* Imp. **amā,** *love*
Non-Modal Forms	Other forms of the verb, not in one of the regular moods, are called *non-modal forms*. They cannot be used as the main verb in a sentence. Note— 1. *The Infinitive* (a verbal noun) 2. *The Participle* (a verbal adjective) 3. *The Gerund* (a verbal noun) 4. *The Gerundive* (a verbal adjective) 5. *The Supine* (used adverbially)	Inf. **amāre,** *to love* Part. **amāns,** *loving* Ger. **amandī,** *of loving* Ger. **amandae** urbis, *of loving the city* Sup. **amātū,** *to love* **amātum,** *to love*
Conjugation	A Latin verb has a separate ending for each person and number in each tense in each voice and mood. There are four groups of Latin verbs, each taking a particular set of endings. These are called the four *conjugations*, and a verb is said to be *conjugated* when its various forms are shown in order.	(See pages 32–39.)

VERBS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES—*Continued*

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Stems	The various tenses are formed on three stems (see p. 31), the *present stem* (forming the present, imperfect, and future, active and passive), the *perfect active stem* (forming the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, active), and the *perfect passive stem* (forming the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, passive).	For the verb **amō**: Pres. St. **amā-** P. A. St. **amāv-** P. P. St. **amāt-**
Principal Parts	Certain important forms of the verb called the "principal parts" are to be noted. They are (1) *the first person singular, present active indicative* (the form always given in the vocabulary), (2) *the present active infinitive* (the form that always contains the present stem), (3) *the first person singular, perfect active indicative* (the form that always contains the perfect active stem), and (4) *the perfect passive participle* (the form that always contains the perfect passive stem).	Principal parts of **amō**: (1) **amō** (2) **amāre** (3) **amāvī** (4) **amātus**
Characteristic Vowel	In each of the four conjugations there is one particular vowel that seems to be most prominent in the endings of that conjugation. This is called the *characteristic vowel* of the conjugation and is always to be found at the end of the present stem.	*Conj.* — *Pr. St.* — *Ch. Vo.* 1st — amā- — ā 2nd — monē- — ē 3rd — reg- — Consonant or **u**[1] 4th — audī- — ī

[1] Short **e** is sometimes regarded as the characteristic vowel of the third conjugation, and then the present stem is **rege-**. This short **e**, however, almost never occurs in the personal endings.

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION
SHOWING
PRINCIPAL PARTS, STEMS, AND TENSES FORMED ON EACH STEM



FIRST CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: **ā.**

Type Verb: **amō,** *I love.*

Principal Parts: **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.**

Stems: Pres., **amā-;** [1] Perf. Act., **amāv-;** Perf. Pass., **amāt-.**

Indicative Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	*I love, I do love,* etc.		*I am loved,* etc.	
	amō	amāmus	amor	amāmur
	amās	amātis	amāris	amāminī
	amat	amant	amātur	amantur
Imperfect	*I was loving, I loved,* etc.		*I was being loved,* etc.	
	amābam	amābāmus	amābar	amābāmur
	amābās	amābātis	amābāris	amābāminī
	amābat	amābant	amābātur	amābantur
Future	*I will* or *shall love,* etc.		*I will be loved,* etc.	
	amābō	amābimus	amābor	amābimur
	amābis	amābitis	amāberis	amābiminī
	amābit	amābunt	amābitur	amābuntur
Perfect	*I have loved, I loved,* etc.		*I have been loved,* etc.	
	amāvī	amāvimus	amātus sum	amātī sumus
	amāvistī	amāvistis	amātus es	amātī estis
	amāvit	amāvērunt	amātus est	amātī sunt
Pluperfect	*I had loved,* etc.		*I had been loved,* etc.	
	amāveram	amāverāmus	amātus eram	amātī erāmus
	amāverās	amāverātis	amātus erās	amātī erātis
	amāverat	amāverant	amātus erat	amātī erant
Fut. Perf.	*I will have loved,* etc.		*I will have been loved,* etc.	
	amāverō	amāverimus	amātus erō	amātī erimus
	amāveris	amāveritis	amātus eris	amātī eritis
	amāverit	amāverint	amātus erit	amātī erunt

[1] The vowel at the end of the present stem is sometimes short in the personal endings due to the operation of the following rule: In Latin a vowel is short before another vowel, **-nt, -nd,** or final **-t, -m,** or **-r.**

Subjunctive Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Pres.	amem	amēmus	amer	amēmur
	amēs	amētis	amēris	amēminī
	amet	ament	amētur	amentur
Imp.	amārem	amārēmus	amārer	amārēmur
	amāres	amārētis	amārēris	amārēminī
	amāret	amārent	amārētur	amārentur
Perf.	amāverim	amāverīmus	amātus sim	amātī sīmus
	amāverīs	amāverītis	amātus sīs	amātī sītis
	amāverit	amāverint	amātus sit	amātī sint
Plup.	amāvissem	amāvissēmus	amātus essem	amātī essēmus
	amāvissēs	amāvissētis	amātus essēs	amātī essētis
	amāvisset	amāvissent	amātus esset	amātī essent

Imperative Mood

	love		*be loved*	
Pres.	amā	amāte	amāre	amāminī

Infinitives

Pres.	amāre, *to love*	amārī, *to be loved*
Fut.	amātūrus esse, *to be about to love*	amātum īrī, *to be about to be loved*
Perf.	amāvisse, *to have loved*	amātus esse, *to have been loved*

Participles

Pres.	amāns, -ntis, *loving*	————
Fut.	amātūrus, -a, -um, *about to love*	————
Perf.	————	amātus, *loved, having been loved*

Gerund

N.	————
G.	amandī, *of loving*
D.	amandō, *for loving*
A.	amandum, *loving*
A.	amandō, *by loving*

Gerundive

amandus, -a, -um, *loving, to be loved*

Supine

amātum, *to love*
amātū, *to love*

SECOND CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: **ē.**

Type Verb: **moneō,** *I advise.*

Principal Parts: **moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus.**

Stems: Pres., **monē-;**[1] Perf. Act., **monu-;** Perf. Pass., **monit-.**

Indicative Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	*I advise, I do advise,* etc.		*I am advised,* etc.	
	moneō	monēmus	moneor	monēmur
	monēs	monētis	monēris	monēminī
	monet	monent	monētur	monentur
Imperfect	*I was advising, I advised,* etc.		*I was being advised,* etc.	
	monēbam	monēbāmus	monēbar	monēbāmur
	monēbās	monēbātis	monēbāris	monēbāminī
	monēbat	monēbant	monēbātur	monēbantur
Future	*I will* or *shall advise,* etc.		*I will be advised,* etc.	
	monēbō	monēbimus	monēbor	monēbimur
	monēbis	monēbitis	monēberis	monēbiminī
	monēbit	monēbunt	monēbitur	monēbuntur
Perfect	*I have advised, I advised,* etc.		*I have been advised,* etc.	
	monuī	monuimus	monitus sum	monitī sumus
	monuistī	monuistis	monitus es	monitī estis
	monuit	monuērunt	monitus est	monitī sunt
Pluperfect	*I had advised,* etc.		*I had been advised,* etc.	
	monueram	monuerāmus	monitus eram	monitī erāmus
	monuerās	monuerātis	monitus erās	monitī erātis
	monuerat	monuerant	monitus erat	monitī erant
Fut. Perfect	*I will have advised,* etc.		*I will have been advised,* etc.	
	monuerō	monuerimus	monitus erō	monitī erimus
	monueris	monueritis	monitus eris	monitī eritis
	monuerit	monuerint	monitus erit	monitī erunt

[1] See footnote, page 32.

Subjunctive Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Pres.	moneam	moneāmus	monear	moneāmur
	moneās	moneātis	moneāris	moneāminī
	moneat	moneant	moneātur	moneantur
Imp.	monērem	monērēmus	monērer	monērēmur
	monērēs	monērētis	monērēris	monērēminī
	monēret	monērent	monērētur	monērentur
Perf.	monuerim	monuerīmus	monitus sim	monitī sīmus
	monuerīs	monuerītis	monitus sīs	monitī sītis
	monuerit	monuerint	monitus sit	monitī sint
Plup.	monuissem	monuissēmus	monitus essem	monitī essēmus
	monuissēs	monuissētis	monitus essēs	monitī essētis
	monuisset	monuissent	monitus esset	monitī essent

Imperative Mood

	advise		*be advised*	
Pres.	monē	monēte	monēre	monēminī

Infinitives

Pres.	monēre, *to advise*	monērī, *to be advised*
Fut.	monitūrus esse, *to be about to advise*	monitum īrī, *to be about to be advised*
Perf.	monuisse, *to have advised*	monitus esse, *to have been advised*

Participles

Pres.	monēns, -ntis, *advising*	———
Fut.	monitūrus, -a, -um, *about to advise*	———
Perf.	———	monitus, -a, -um, *advised, having been advised*

Gerund

N.	———
G.	monendī, *of advising*
D.	monendō, *for advising*
A.	monendum, *advising*
A.	monendō, *by advising*

Gerundive

monendus, -a, -um, *advising, to be advised*

Supine

monitum, *to advise*
monitū, to *advise*

THIRD CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: Consonant or **u.**[1]

Type Verb: **regō,** *I rule.*

Principal Parts: **regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus.**

Stems: Pres., **reg-**;[1] Perf. Act., **rēx-**; Perf. Pass., **rēct-.**

Indicative Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	*I rule, I do rule,* etc.		*I am ruled,* etc.	
	regō	regimus	regor	regimur
	regis	regitis	regeris	regiminī
	regit	regunt	regitur	reguntur
Imperfect	*I was ruling, I ruled,* etc.		*I was being ruled,* etc.	
	regēbam	regēbāmus	regēbar	regēbāmur
	regēbās	regēbātis	regēbāris	regēbāminī
	regēbat	regēbant	regēbātur	regēbantur
Future	*I will* or *shall rule,* etc.		*I will be ruled,* etc.	
	regam	regēmus	regar	regēmur
	regēs	regētis	regēris	regēminī
	reget	regent	regētur	regentur
Perfect	*I have ruled, I ruled,* etc.		*I have been ruled,* etc.	
	rēxī	rēximus	rēctus sum	rēctī sumus
	rēxistī	rēxistis	rēctus es	rēctī estis
	rēxit	rēxērunt	rēctus est	rēctī sunt
Pluperfect	*I had ruled,* etc.		*I had been ruled,* etc.	
	rēxeram	rēxerāmus	rēctus eram	rēctī erāmus
	rēxerās	rēxerātis	rēctus erās	rēctī erātis
	rēxerat	rēxerant	rēctus erat	rēctī erant
Fut. Perfect	*I will have ruled,* etc.		*I will have been ruled,* etc.	
	rēxerō	rēxerimus	rēctus erō	rēctī erimus
	rēxeris	rēxeritis	rēctus eris	rēctī eritis
	rēxerit	rēxerint	rēctus erit	rēctī erunt

[1] See footnote, page 30.

Subjunctive Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Pres.	regam	regāmus	regar	regāmur
	regās	regātis	regāris	regāminī
	regat	regant	regātur	regantur
Imp.	regerem	regerēmus	regerer	regerēmur
	regerēs	regerētis	regerēris	regerēminī
	regeret	regerent	regerētur	regerentur
Perf.	rēxerim	rexerīmus	rēctus sim	rēctī sīmus
	rēxerīs	rexerītis	rēctus sīs	rēctī sītis
	rēxerit	rexerint	rēctus sit	rēctī sint
Plup.	rēxissem	rēxissēmus	rēctus essem	rēctī essēmus
	rēxissēs	rēxissētis	rēctus essēs	rēctī essētis
	rēxisset	rēxissent	rēctus esset	rēctī essent

Imperative Mood

	rule		*be ruled*	
Pres.	rege	regite	regere	regiminī

Infinitives

Pres.	regere, *to rule*	regī, *to be ruled*
Fut.	rēctūrus esse, *to be about to rule*	rēctum īrī, *to be about to be ruled*
Perf.	rēxisse, *to have ruled*	rēctus esse, *to have been ruled*

Participles

Pres.	regēns, -ntis, *ruling*	———
Fut.	rēctūrus, -a, -um, *about to rule*	———
Perf.		rēctus, -a, -um, *ruled, having been ruled*

Gerund

N.	———
G.	regendī, *of ruling*
D.	regendō, *for ruling*
A.	regendum, *ruling*
A.	regendō, *by ruling*

Gerundive

regendus, -a, -um, *ruling, to be be ruled*

Supine

rēctum, *to rule*
rēctū, *to rule*

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: **ī.**

Type Verb: **audiō,** *I hear.*

Principal Parts: **audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus.**

Stems: Pres., **audī-;** [1] Perf. Act., **audīv-;** Perf. Pass., **audīt-.**

Indicative Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	*I hear, I do hear,* etc.		*I am heard,* etc.	
	audiō	audīmus	audior	audīmus
	audīs	audītis	audīris	audīminī
	audit	audiunt	audītur	audiuntur
Imperfect	*I was hearing, I heard,* etc.		*I was being heard,* etc.	
	audiēbam	audiēbāmus	audiēbar	audiēbāmur
	audiēbās	audiēbātis	audiēbāris	audiēbāminī
	audiēbat	audiēbant	audiēbātur	audiēbantur
Future	*I will* or *shall hear,* etc.		*I will be heard,* etc.	
	audiam	audiēmus	audiar	audiēmur
	audiēs	audiētis	audiēris	audiēminī
	audiet	audient	audiētur	audientur
Perfect	*I have heard, I heard,* etc.		*I have been heard,* etc.	
	audīvī	audīvimus	audītus sum	audītī sumus
	audīvistī	audīvistis	audītus es	audītī estis
	audīvit	audīvērunt	audītus est	audītī sunt
Pluperfect	*I had heard,* etc.		*I had been heard,* etc.	
	audīveram	audīverāmus	audītus eram	audītī erāmus
	audīverās	audīverātis	audītus erās	audītī erātis
	audīverat	audīverant	audītus erat	audītī erant
Fut. Perfect	*I will have heard,* etc.		*I will have been heard,* etc.	
	audīverō	audīverimus	audītus erō	audītī erimus
	audīveris	audīveritis	audītus eris	audītī eritis
	audīverit	audīverint	audītus erit	audītī erunt

[1] See footnote, page 32.

Subjunctive Mood

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Pres.	audiam audiās audiat	audiāmus audiātis audiant	audiar audiāris audiātur	audiāmur audiāminī audiantur
Imp.	audīrem audīrēs audīret	audīrēmus audīrētis audīrent	audīrer audīrērēs audīrētur	audīrēmur audīrēminī audīrentur
Perf.	audīverim audīverīs audīverit	audīverīmus audīverītis audīverint	audītus sim audītus sīs audītus sit	audītī sīmus audītī sītis audītī sint
Plup.	audīvissem audīvissēs audīvisset	audīvissēmus audīvissētis audīvissent	audītus essem audītus essēs audītus esset	audītī essēmus audītī essētis audītī essent

Imperative Mood

	hear		*be heard*	
Pres.	audī	audīte	audīre	audīminī

Infinitives

Pres.	audīre, *to hear*	audīrī, *to be heard*
Fut.	audītūrus esse, *to be about to hear*	audītum īrī, *to be about to be heard*
Perf.	audīvisse, *to have heard*	audītus esse, *to have been heard*

Participles

Pres.	audiēns, -ntis, *hearing*	————
Fut.	audītūrus, -a, -um, *about to hear*	————
Perf.	————	audītus, -a, -um, *having been heard, heard*

Gerund

N.	————
G.	audiendī, *of hearing*
D.	audiendō, *for hearing*
A.	audiendum, *hearing*
A.	audiendō, *by hearing*

Gerundive

audiendus, -a, -um, *hearing, to be heard*

Supine

audītum, *to hear*
audītū, *to rule*

GENERAL SUMMARY OF REGULAR VERBS—ACTIVE AND PASSIVE INDICATIVE

ACTIVE VOICE

T.	Eng. Mean.	*Present Stem Tenses*		
		amā- monē- reg- audī-		
Present	*I love* *I do love* *I am loving*		-ō -(i)s -(i)t	-(i)mus -(i)tis -(u)nt
Imp.	*I was loving*		-(ē)bam -(ē)bās -(ē)bat	-(ē)bāmus -(ē)bātis -(ē)bant
Future	*I will love* *I shall love*	1st and 2nd conjs. 3rd and 4th conjs.	-bō -bis -bit -am -ēs -et	-bimus -bitis -bunt -ēmus -ētis -ent

T.	Eng. Mean.	*Perf. Act. Stem Tenses*		
		amāv- monu- rēx- audīv-		
Perfect	*I loved* *I have loved* *I did love*		-ī -istī -it	-imus -istis -ērunt
Pluperf.	*I had loved*		-eram -erās -erat	-erāmus -erātis -erant
Fut. Perf.	*I will* or *shall have loved*		-erō -eris -erit	-erimus -eritis -erint

PASSIVE VOICE

Present Stem Tenses			Eng. Mean.	T.
-or -(e)ris -(i)tur	-īmur -(i)minī -(u)ntur	*I am loved* *I am being loved*	Present
-(ē)bar -(ē)bāris -(ē)bātur	-(ē)bāmur -(ē)bāminī -(ē)bantur	*I was being loved*	Imp.
-bor -beris -bitur -ar -ēris -ētur	-bimur -biminī -buntur -ēmur -ēminī -entur	*I will be loved* *I shall be loved*	Future

Perf. Pass. Stem Tenses				
amāt- monit- rēct- audīt-				
-us sum -us es -us est	-ī sumus -ī estis -ī sunt	*I was loved* *I have been loved*	Perfect
-us eram -us erās -us erat	-ī erāmus -ī erātis -ī erant	*I had been loved*	Pluperf.
-us erō -us eris -us erit	-ī erimus -ī eritis -ī erunt	*I will* or *shall have been loved*	Fut. Perf.

REMARKS

Amā-ō and **amā-or** contract to **amō** and **amor.**

Letters in ( ) apply to **reg-**, and the **u** also to **audī-.**
See rule below under "Perfect."

The **ē** in ( ) applies to **reg-** and **audī-.**

Two sets of endings in this tense; one for 1st and 2nd, and one for 3rd and 4th conjs.

Rule for Short Vowels:
A vowel is short before **nt,** final **t,** or another vowel: amant, monet, moneor.
Perf. pass. stem endings agree with subject.

Same endings (imp. of **sum**) in active and passive except the **-us** and **-ī.**

Same endings (fut. of **sum**) in active and passive except third plural.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF REGULAR VERBS—ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE				PASSIVE VOICE				REMARKS
T.	Eng. Mean.	*Present Stem Tenses*		*Present Stem Tenses*		Eng. Mean.	T.	
Present	See Note I at bottom of page.	amā- monē- reg- audī-				See Note I at bottom of page.	Present	In **amā-am, amā-as,** etc., **ā-a** contracts to **e**, and **ā-ā** contracts to **ē** throughout the tense, active and passive. The stem vowel is sometimes short (audiam, moneat). See *Rule for Short Vowels*, p. 40.
		-am	**-āmus**	**-ar**	**-āmur**			
		-ās	**-ātis**	**-āris**	**-āminī**			
		-at	**-ant**	**-atur**	**-antur**			
Imp.		-(e)rem	-(e)rēmus	-(e)rer	-(e)rēmur		Imp.	The **e** in ( ) applies to **reg.-**
		-(e)rēs	-(e)rētis	-(e)rēris	-(e)rēminī			
		-(e)ret	-(e)rent	-(e)rētur	-(e)rentur			
Perfect		*Perf. Act. Stem Tenses*		*Perf. Pass. Stem Tenses*			Perfect	Compare forms of the perf. act. subj. with fut. perf. act. ind. Perf. pass. stem endings agree with the subject. Note use of pres. subj. of **sum.**
		amāv- monu- rēx- udīv-		amāt- monit- rēct- audīt-				
		-erim	**-erīmus**	**-us sim**	**-ī sīmus**			
		-erīs	**-erītis**	**-us sīs**	**-ī sītis**			
		-erit	**-erint**	**-us sit**	**-ī sint**			
Pluperf.		-issem	-issēmus	-us essem	-ī essēmus		Pluperf.	Note use of imp. subj. of **sum.**
		-issēs	-issētis	-us essēs	-ī essētis			
		-isset	-issent	-us esset	-ī essent			

Note I. The English meanings of the subjunctive tenses are in general similar to those of the indicative tenses, but no accurate equivalents can be given here as the use of the subjunctive is determined by rule and involves the use of the English auxiliaries *may, might, would,* and *should* in many places that are hard to define exactly.

Note II. Observe that the imp. subj. is always the present active infinitive plus the personal endings, and that the perf. act. subj. is always the perfect active infinitive plus the personal endings.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRINCIPAL PARTS

sum, esse, fuī, (futūrus) — volō, velle, voluī — ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus — faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
possum, posse, potuī — nōlō, nōlle, nōluī — eō, īre, iī (īvī), itum — fīō, fierī, factus sum
mālō, mālle, māluī

INDICATIVE

	sum	possum	volō	nōlō	mālō	ferō	eō	faciō	fīō
Present	sum	possum	volō	nōlō	mālō	ferō	eō	faciō	fīō
	es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs	fers	īs	facis	fīs
	est	potest	vult	nōn vult	māvult	fert	it	facit	fit
	sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus	ferimus	īmus	facimus	
	estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis	fertis	ītis	facitis	
	sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt	ferunt	eunt	faciunt	fīunt
Imperf.	eram	poteram	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam	ferēbam	ībam	faciēbam	fīēbam
Future	erō	poterō	volam	nōlam	mālam	feram	ibō	faciam	fīam
	eris	poteris	volēs	nōlēs	mālēs	ferēs	ībis	faciēs	fīēs
Perfect	fuī	potuī	voluī	nōluī	māluī	tulī	iī	fēcī	factus sum
Pluperf.	fueram	potueram	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram	tuleram	ieram	fēceram	factus eram
Fut. Perf.	fuerō	potuerō	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō	tulerō	ierō	fēcerō	factus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	sim	possim	velim	nōlim	mālim	feram	eam	faciam	fīam
Imperf.	essem	possem	vellem	nōllem	māllem	ferrem	īrem	facerem	fierem
Perfect	fuerim	potuerim	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim	tulerim	ierim	fēcerim	factus sim
Pluperf.	fuissem	potuissem	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem	tulissem	īssem	fēcissem	factus essem

INFINITIVES

Present	esse	posse	velle	nōlle	mālle	ferre	īre	facere	fierī
Perfect	fuisse	potuisse	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse	tulisse	īsse	fēcisse	factus esse
Future	futūrus esse					lātūrus esse	itūrus esse	factūrus esse	factum īrī

PARTICIPLES

Present			volēns	nōlēns		ferēns	iēns	faciēns	
Perfect									factus
Future	futūrus					lātūrus	itūrus	factūrus	faciendus

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Deponent Verbs	Deponent verbs are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning. They have in the active however the present and future active participles, the gerund and gerundive, and the future active infinitive.	**cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum;** *try* **vereor, verērī, veritus sum;** *fear*
Defective Verbs	Defective verbs have various forms missing. Thus, **coepī, meminī,** and **ōdī** lack a present system. **Inquam** also lacks certain forms.	**coepī, coepisse;** *began* **meminī, meminisse;** *remember* **ōdī, odisse;** *hate*
Impersonal Verbs	Impersonal verbs can have as subject only a clause, an infinitive, or a neuter singular pronoun, and hence are found only in the third person singular.	**licet, licēre, licuit;** *it is allowed*
First Periphrastic Conjugation	The first periphrastic conjugation is formed from the future active participle and the various tenses of **sum.** It is always active, and denotes emphatic futurity or being on the point of doing something.	**amātūrus sum,** *I am about to love* **amātūrus eram,** *I was about to love,* etc.
Second Periphrastic Conjugation	The second periphrastic conjugation is formed from the gerundive and the various tenses of **sum.** It is always passive, and denotes necessity or obligation. It is accompanied by the dative of the personal agent.	**amandus sum,** *I must (ought to) be loved* **amandus eram,** *I had to be loved,* etc.

VERBS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Define and illustrate in Latin and English:

(a) Two voices.
(b) Six tenses.
(c) Two numbers.
(d) Three persons.
(e) Three moods.
(f) Five non-modal forms.

2. Name the three stems of a verb, illustrate each, and tell what verb forms are based on each.

3. What four forms of the verb are called its "principal parts," and why?

4. Where may the various verb stems be found in the principal parts?

5. Name the characteristic vowel of each conjugation. Where may this always be located?

6. Conjugate in full: **laudō, terreō, mittō, mūniō.**

7. Conjugate in the complete indicative: **vocō, timeō, dūcō, pūniō.**

8. Conjugate in the complete subjunctive and imperative: **mōnstrō, doceō, vincō, impediō.**

9. Give the complete participles and infinitives of: **pugnō, teneō, pōnō, ērudiō.**

10. Give the complete gerund, gerundive, and supines of: **rogō, doleō, occidō, reperiō.**

11. Give a complete synopsis of **scrībō** in the third person singular.

12. Give a synopsis of **nūntiō** in the first person plural, active.

13. Give a synopsis of **habeō** in the third person plural, passive.

14. Give a synopsis of **agō** in the second person singular, indicative.

15. Give a synopsis of **veniō** in the first person singular, subjunctive.

16. Conjugate **sum** and **possum** in full.

17. Give the present tenses of: **volō, nōlō, mālō, ferō, eō, faciō, fiō.**

18. Give a complete synopsis of **eō** in the third person singular, and of **ferō** in the first person plural.

VERBS—*Continued*

19. Define and illustrate:
(a) Deponent Verb
(b) Defective Verb
(c) Impersonal Verb

20. Describe the formation and use of the first and second periphrastic conjugations.

EXERCISE

1. Amābāmus; labōrāvērunt; vulnerātus sum.

2. Tenētis; monitī erant; docuit.

3. Trādet; dēfendimur; relictī erātis.

4. Audiet; mūnīvērunt; impedior.

5. Vocāte; tenērī; pūnī.

6. Laudāvisse; pōnī; scrīptūrus esse.

7. Rogandī; manendō; vīsū.

8. Hī ā Caesare vocātī sunt.

9. Rōmānī Gallōs maximē terrēbunt.

10. Ad Caesarem cum prīncipibus contendit.

11. Oppidum ā Gallīs mūnītum nōn erat.

12. Venimus ut id bellum suscipiāmus.

13. Nostrī equī tam celerēs erant, ut hostēs suīs tēlīs eōs nōn trāicere possent.

14. Cum Caesar inopiam armōrum dēmōnstrāret, Galba remīsit ea quae eius equitibus data erant.

15. Tibi imperō ut nōbīs frūmentum dēs.

16. In hāc ōrātiōne hortātus est ut auxilium Gallīs ferrētur.

17. Cum Gallī nōlint, vōbīs aliō itinere eundum est.

18. Prīncipibus in castra convocātīs, Caesar eōs dē modō bellī gerendī cōnsuluit.

19. Imperātor nōbīs ostendit oppidum magnā cum virtūte dēfendī.

20. Rogāvit cūr haec oppidī dēfendī causā nōn facta essent.

PART II—SYNTAX

USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Subject	The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case.[1]	**Vir** venit. *The man comes.*
Predicate Noun	A predicate noun or pronoun is regularly in the nominative case.[2]	Caesar **dux** noster fuit. *Caesar was our leader.*

USES OF THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Direct Object	The direct object of *most* verbs is in the accusative case.	**Virum** videt. *He sees the man.*
Two Accusatives	Two accusatives occur after (1) verbs of *asking* and *demanding*, (2) verbs of *naming* and *choosing*, and (3) **trādūcō,** *lead across.*	**Nōs frūmentum** flāgitat. *He demands grain of us.*
Extent of Space and Time	Words indicating extent of time or space are in the accusative case.	**Sex diēs** mansit. *He remained six days.*
Place To Which	The place or person toward which motion is directed is in the accusative case, with the preposition **ad,** *to,* or **in,** *into.*	**Ad** (**in**) **urbem** vēnit. *He came to (into) the city*
After Prepositions	Certain prepositions govern the accusative case without regard to the idea expressed. (See p. 82.)	Trāns **flūmen** incolunt. *They live across the river.*
Subject of Infinitive	The subject of an infinitive is regularly in the accusative case.[1]	Dīxit **sē** venīre. *He said that he was coming.*

[1] The subject of the rare historical infinitive is in the nominative case. [2] It is accusative if the subject is accusative.

USES OF THE GENITIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Possession	A noun or pronoun indicating the possessor is in the genitive case.	**Caesaris** exercitum videō. *I see Caesar's army.*
Partitive	A noun or pronoun indicating the whole of which a part is taken is in the genitive case.	Pars **cohortis** relicta est. *Part of the cohort was left behind.*
Subjective	A noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb action implied in the noun upon which it depends, is in the genitive case.	Voluntāte **Caesaris** factum est. *It was done with the consent of Caesar.*
Objective	A noun or pronoun that is the object of the verb action implied in the noun upon which it depends, is in the genitive case.	Timōre **poenae** prohibēmur. *We are prevented through fear of punishment.*
Description	A noun with an adjective agreeing is in the genitive case when it describes or qualifies someone or something.	Est vir **magnae virtūtis.** *He is a man of great bravery.*
With Verbs	The verbs **meminī** and **reminīscor,** *remember,* and **oblīvīscor,** *forget,* govern the genitive, not the accusative. (See p. 80.)	Dux **meī** meminit. *The leader remembers me.*
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the genitive case. (See p. 80.)	**Rēgnī** cupidus est. *He is desirous of royal power.*

USES OF THE DATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Object	The person to whom something is given, said, or done is in the dative case.	**Caesarī** haec narrat. *He tells Caesar these things.*
Purpose	A noun or pronoun that serves some purpose or renders some service is in the dative case.	Cohortem **praesidiō** mīsit. *He sent the cohort as a guard.*
Reference	A noun or pronoun showing the person or thing to whom or to which some action refers, is in the dative case.	**Sibi** magnum nōmen fēcit. *He made a great name for himself.*
Double Dative	The dative of purpose and the dative of reference, when used together, form the so-called "double" dative.	Cohortem **praesidiō castrīs** relīquit. *He left the cohort as a guard for the camp.*
Possession	The possessor is sometimes indicated by the dative with a form of the verb **sum.**	Liber est **mihi.** *I have the book* (lit., *the book is to me*).
Agency	With the second periphrastic conjugation (gerundive), the personal agent is indicated by the dative.	Haec **nobīs** agenda sunt. *These things must be done by us.*
With Verbs	Certain verbs govern the dative, not the accusative. (See p. 80.)	**Hostibus** resistimus. *We resist the enemy.*
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the dative case. (See p. 80.)	Proximī **Gallīs** sunt. *They are nearest to the Gauls.*

USES OF THE ABLATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Means or Instrument	The thing indicating the means or instrument by which something is done, is in the ablative case without a preposition.	**Hīs verbīs** commōtī sunt. *They were aroused by these words.*
Agency	The person by whom something is done (after a passive verb), is in the ablative case with the preposition **ā (ab)**, *by.*	**Ā Lentulō** id factum est. *It was done by Lentulus.*
Place Where	A noun or pronoun indicating "place where" is in the ablative case with the preposition **in,** *in, on.*	**In oppidō** mānsimus. *We stayed in the town.*
Place From Which	A noun or pronoun indicating "place from which" is in the ablative case with the preposition **ā (ab),** *from, away from*; **ē (ex),** *from, out of*; or **dē,** *from, down from.*	Mīlitēs **ex urbe** mīsit. *He sent the soldiers from (out of) the city.*
Accompaniment	Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative with the preposition **cum.** (Generally a person, rarely a thing.)	**Cum Marcō** venit. *He comes with Marcus.*
Manner	A noun or pronoun indicating the manner in which something is done, is in the ablative case with the preposition **cum,** *with.* **Cum** may be omitted if there is an adjective.	Haec **cum dīligentiā** fēcit. *He did these things with care.*
Cause	A noun or pronoun indicating the cause of an action may be in the ablative case without a preposition.	**Inopiā** nāvium ibi mānsit. *He remained there because of the lack of ships.*
Time When	A noun indicating "time when or within which" is in the ablative case without a preposition.	**Eō diē** vēnit. *He came on that day.*

USES OF THE ABLATIVE CASE—(*Continued*)

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Comparison	When two persons or things are compared, the Latin word for "than" may be omitted, and the second of the two persons or things is then in the ablative case without a preposition.	Lentulus fortior **frātre meō** est. *Lentulus is braver than my brother.*
Degree of Difference	With comparatives and words involving comparison, the degree of difference is expressed by the ablative case without a preposition.	Mūrus altior **trībus pedibus** est. *The wall is three feet taller (taller by three feet).*
Separation	Certain verbs are accompanied by the ablative case expressing separation. **Ā (ab), ē (ex),** or **dē** are sometimes used, but not generally.	Hostēs **frūmentō** interclūsit. *He cut off the enemy from grain.*
Specification	A noun or pronoun showing the respect in which something is true, is in the ablative case without a preposition.	Gallōs **virtūte** superant. *They surpass the Gauls in valor.*
Description	A noun with an adjective agreeing is in the ablative case when used to describe or qualify something.	Vir **magnā virtūte** est. *He is a man of great valor.*
With Verbs	Certain deponent verbs govern the ablative case instead of the accusative. (See p. 80.)	**Eīsdem lēgibus** ūtuntur. *They employ the same laws.*
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the ablative case. (See p. 80.)	Est dīgnus **laude.** *He is worthy of praise.*
With Prepositions	Certain prepositions govern the ablative case without regard to the idea expressed. (See p. 82.)	**Sine impedīmentīs** veniunt. *They come without (their) baggage.*

USES OF THE CASES

QUESTIONS

1. Explain how the following ideas are expressed in Latin:

(*a*) *Means*
(*b*) *Possession*
(*c*) *Extent of Time*
(*d*) *Time When*
(*e*) *Direct Object*
(*f*) *Manner*
(*g*) *Place To Which*
(*h*) *Place Where*
(*i*) *Reference*
(*j*) *Description* (two ways)
(*k*) *Predicate Noun*
(*l*) *Separation*
(*m*) *Subjective*
(*n*) *Purpose*
(*o*) *Agency*
(*p*) *Indirect Object*
(*q*) *Place From Which*
(*r*) *Subject*
(*s*) *Cause*
(*t*) *Partitive*
(*u*) *Comparison*
(*v*) *Extent of Space*
(*w*) *Degree of Difference*
(*x*) *Objective*
(*y*) *Specification*
(*z*) *Instrument*

2. What cases are construed with adjectives?

3. What cases are governed by verbs?

4. What cases are governed by prepositions?

EXERCISE

1. Ab omnibus Gallīs multum amābātur.

2. Eō diē quīnque mīlia passuum īvimus et Rōmam pervēnimus.

3. Hī perītissimī reī mīlitāris erant, sed nihil dīligentiae habēbant.

4. Equitibus nōn nocent, quod eōrum amīcus eīs praeest.

5. Posteā magnā cum virtūte in hōc locō pugnāvērunt.

6. Ubi nostrī ad oppidum appropinquāvērunt, omnēs hominēs ex agrīs exiērunt.

7. Hae cohortēs praesidiō castrīs mittentur.

8. Eī quī frūmentō interclūsī sunt amīcī nostrī sunt.

9. Germānīs proximī sunt, quibuscum cotīdiānīs proeliīs contendunt.

10. Quamquam frūmentum cīvibus deerat, id nōbīs nūntiātum nōn est.

11. Trēs diēs cum Caesare mīlitibusque eius iter fēcērunt.

12. Nostrae victōriae meminērunt et magnō timōre Rōmānōrum commoventur.

13. Post bellum cōnsul ā cīvibus creātus est.

14. Cīvēs huius oppidī bellī cupidī erant.

15. Helvētiī imperiō tōtius Galliae potīrī volēbant.

16. Gallī multō celeriōrēs quam nostrī sunt, sed nōs eōs virtūte praecedimus.

17. Proeliō dēstitērunt et in castra sē recēpērunt.

18. Caesar Lentulum equitātuī praefēcit.

19. Dux mīlitibus praemia dedit quī hostēs ā nāvibus prohibuerant.

20. In urbem vēnerat et arma cīvēs flāgitābat.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Ut Clauses	**Ut** (**nē**) purpose, **ut** result, and **ut** (**nē**) substantive clauses take the subjunctive. (See p. 72.)	Venit ut **videat**; *he comes that he may see.* Ita agit ut **laudētur**; *he so acts that he is praised.* Postulat ut **veniam**; *he demands that I come.*
Cum Clauses	**Cum** temporal (imp. and pluperf.), **cum** causal, and **cum** concessive clauses take the subjunctive. (See p. 74).	Cum **vēnisset,** destitimus; *when he had come, we stopped.* Cum **fugiant,** seqēmur; *since they flee, we shall follow.* Pugnant cum **vulneratī sint**; *they fight though they are wounded.*
Si Clauses	**Sī** clauses take the subjunctive if the condition is the "should-would" or "unreal" type. (See p. 64).	Sī **venīrent,** īrēmus; *if they should come, we would go.* Sī Caesar hīc **esset,** omnēs gauderēmur; *if Caesar were here, we would all rejoice.*
Other Temporal Clauses	**Dum, donec, quoad,** *until*; **antequam,** *before*; and **priusquam,** *after*; take the subjunctive to denote an act as anticipated, otherwise the indicative.	Manēbimus dum **veniant**; *we shall wait until they come.* Fugiunt priusquam **oppugnēmus**; *they flee before we attack.*
Other Causal Clauses	**Quod, quia, quoniam,** *because*, take the subjunctive when the reason is not that of the writer or speaker, otherwise the indicative.	Accusātus est quod arma **trādidisset**; *he was accused because he surrendered his arms.*
Other Conditional Clauses	**Dum, modo,** and **dum modo,** *if only, provided that*; **ac sī, ut sī, quasi, quam sī, tamquam sī, velut sī,** *as if*; take the subjunctive.	Oderint dum **metuant**; *let them hate, provided they fear.* Tantus metus eōs cēpit, velut sī hostēs **adessent**; *as great fear seized them, as if the enemy were at hand.*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES—*Continued*

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Question	An indirect question has its verb in the subjunctive.	Rogāvit quid **facerent**; *he asked what they were doing.*
Indirect Command	An indirect command (after any verb except **iūbeō**) has its verb in the subjunctive. (See **ut** substantive clause, pp. 52, 72.)	Imperāvit eīs ut **venīrent**; *he commanded them to come.*
Subord. Clause in Ind. Disc.	A subordinate clause in indirect discourse (main verb in the infinitive or subjunctive), has its verb in the subjunctive.	Dīxit illum quem **vidērem** suum patrem esse; *he said that the man whom I saw was his father.*
Subord. Clause in Imp. Ind. Dis.	A subordinate clause may have its verb in the subjunctive when the indirect discourse is only implied, no main verb appearing in the infinitive or subjunctive.	Frūmentum flāgitāvit quod **pollicitī essent**; *he demanded the grain which (he said) they had promised.*
Certain Relative Clauses	A relative clause implying *purpose, result, cause, concession, condition,* or *characteristic,* has its verb in the subjunctive.	Mīlitēs mīsit quī haec **facerent**; *he sent men to (who should) do these things.*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Hortatory	The present subjunctive is used in the first person plural to express an exhortation.	Fortiter **contendāmus**; *let us contend bravely.*
Jussive	The present subjunctive is used in the third person plural to express a command.	Sua arma **trādant**; *let them surrender their arms.*
Prohibitive	The perfect subjunctive, with **nē**, is used in the second person to express prohibitions (negative commands).[1]	Nē **vēnerīs**! *Do not come!*
Deliberative	The subjunctive is used in many questions asked merely for rhetorical effect.	Quid **faciam**? *What am I to do?*
Optative	The subjunctive, often with **utinam**, is used to express a strong wish (negative **nē**).	Dī haec **prohibeant**! *May the gods prevent this!* Utinam **veniant**! *Would that they might come!*
Conditional	The subjunctive is used in the apodosis of an "unreal" condition, or of a "should-would" condition. (See p. 64.)	Sī hīc esset, **pugnāret**; *if he were here, he would fight.* Sī hoc dīcās, **errēs**; *if you should say this, you would err.*

[1] Also expressed by the imperative of **nōlō** + an infinitive. **Ex.—Venīre nōlī**! *Do not come!*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. In what kind of **ut** clauses is the subjunctive used?

2. In what kind of **cum** clauses is the subjunctive used?

3. When do **sī** clauses take the subjunctive?

4. When do **dum, donec, quoad, antequam,** and **priusquam** take the subjunctive?

5. When do **quod, quia,** and **quoniam** take the subjunctive?

6. What kind of relative clauses take the subjunctive?

7. Name any other uses of the subjunctive in dependent clauses.

8. Describe in order the following uses of the subjunctive in independent clauses: *Hortatory, Jussive, Prohibitive, Rhetorical, Optative, Conditional.*

EXERCISE

1. Caesar postulāvit ut obsidēs statim mitterentur.

2. Exspectābant dum hostēs impetum facerent.

3. Sī equitēs vēnissent, Rōmānī vīcissent.

4. Arma capiāmus et patriam dēfendāmus!

5. Lēgātus, cum haec dīxisset, abiit.

6. Sociī, nē arma trādiderītis!

7. Cognōvit Gallum quī haec nuntiāvisset inimīcum sibi esse.

8. Vēnērunt ut proelium viderent.

9. Caesarī grātiās ēgērunt quod līberātī essent.

10. Cīvēs tam fortiter pugnāvērunt ut oppidum occupāre nōn possēmus.

11. Hostēs fūgērunt antequam tēla iacere possēmus.

12. Rogant cur haec facta sint.

13. Sunt quī Rōmānōs Gallōs timēre dīcant.

14. Quis haec dubitet?

15. Hī utinam nē vēnissent!

USES OF THE INFINITIVE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Complementary	The infinitive is used to complete the meaning of certain verbs. (See p. 82).	**Venīre** volō; *I wish to come.* Hoc **facere** possum; *I can do this.*
With Accusative Subject	Certain Latin verbs govern an infinitive with accusative subject (accusative and infinitive construction). Such verbs may be roughly divided into two groups: (1) verbs like **dīcō, putō, sciō,** etc., that are followed by a *that* substantive clause in English, and (2) verbs like **cupiō, doceō, iubeō,** etc., that are followed by an infinitive in English.	Dicō / Putō / Sciō } eum **venīre**; I say / I think / I know } that he is coming. Cupiō[1] / Doceō / Iubeō } eum **venīre**; I desire / I teach / I order } him to come. (See p. 81.)
With Sum + an Adjective	The infinitive is often used as subject with some form of **sum** + an adjective.[2]	Hoc **facere** facile est; *it is easy to do this.*
With Impersonal Verbs	The infinitive is used as subject of certain impersonal verbs.	Hoc **facere** licet; *it is permitted to do this.*
Historical	The infinitive is sometimes used with nominative subject in vivid narration.	Sequanī nihil **respondēre**; *the Sequani answered nothing.*

[1] A verb like **cupiō,** of course, may also take a simple complementary infinitive. **Ex.**—**Venīre** cupiō; *I desire to come.*

[2] Note the gender of the infinitive in such a construction.

USE OF THE PARTICIPLE

Use	Examples
Participles are adjectival forms of the verb (verbal adjectives) that (1) agree in gender, number, and case with the noun or pronoun modified, (2) may take noun or pronoun objects and be modified adverbially, and (3) can generally be expanded into some form of subordinate clause. The perfect passive participle is widely used in the ablative absolute construction (p. 61), and in forming the perfect passive tenses of the verb.	Urben **captam** incendunt; *they burn the captured city.* Hostēs in silvās **fugientēs** secūtī sumus; *we followed the enemy fleeing (as they fled) into the woods.* Ab hostibus **victī** fūgērunt; *they fled (when they had been) conquered by the enemy.*

USES OF THE SUPINE

Use	Examples
The supine in **-ū** is used with certain adjectives to express specification.	Mīrābile **dictū**; *wonderful to relate.*
The supine in **-um** is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.	Eum **gratulātum** vēnērunt; *they came to congratulate him.*

USE OF THE GERUND

Use	Examples
The gerund is a noun form of the verb (verbal noun) that (1) is used to translate the English verb form in *-ing* after a preposition, (2) takes the case indicated by the construction (like a noun), and (3) may take a noun or pronoun object or be modified adverbially. It is frequently used with the preposition **ad** to denote purpose or specification.	Est cupidus **pugnandī**; *he is desirous of fighting.* Id **faciendō** vincēmus; *we shall conquer by doing this.* Ad **pugnandum** venimus; *we come for fighting (to fight).*

USE OF THE GERUNDIVE

Use	Examples
The gerundive is an adjectival form of the verb (verbal adjective) that (1) may be used to translate the English verb form in *-ing* after a preposition *when the verb form has an object*, and (2) agrees with the noun object in the case indicated by the construction. It is frequently used with the preposition **ad** to denote purpose or specification.	Cupidus pācis **petendae** est; *he is desirous of seeking peace.* Ad urbem **occupandum** vēnimus; *they came for seizing (to seize) the city.*

Note. Do not confuse this use of the gerundive with its use in forming the Second Periphrastic Conjugation. (See pp. 43.)

USES OF THE INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE, SUPINE, GERUND, AND GERUNDIVE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Describe and illustrate the following uses of the infinitive:

(*a*) *Complementary*
(*b*) *With Accusative Subject*
(*c*) *With* **Sum** + *an Adjective*
(*d*) *With Impersonal Verbs*
(*e*) *Historical*

2. Tell in what respects a participle is like a verb, and in what respects it is like an adjective.

3. Into what can a participle usually be expanded?

4. The perfect passive participle is widely used in what construction and to form what parts of the verb?

5. Describe and illustrate the uses of the supine in **-ū** and the supine in **-um.**

6. Describe fully and illustrate the use of the gerund.

7. It is used as what part of speech, and it is regularly used to translate what English verb form?

8. Describe fully and illustrate the use of the gerundive.

9. It is used as what part of speech, and it is regularly used to translate what English verb form?

10. From what other use of the gerundive must this use be kept distinct?

EXERCISE

1. Lentulum in hōc locō manēre iussit.
2. Hī hominēs cupidī bellī gerendī sunt.
3. Lēgātōs auxilium rogātum mīsit.
4. Statim cum hostibus pugnāre coepimus.
5. Hīs rēbus adductī pācem ā Caesare petēbant.
6. Ea parant quae ad proficīscendum pertinent.
7. Eīs ostendit hoc difficillimum factū esse.
8. Ab hostibus circumventī arma sua trādere coāctī sunt.
9. Neque fugiendō neque manendō sē servāre poterant.
10. Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

	The Gerund	The Gerundive
Nom.	————	amandus, -a, um, *loving*
Gen.	amandī, *of loving*	
Dat.	amandō, *for loving*	
Acc.	amandum, *loving*	
Abl.	amandō, *by loving*	

Note three points of similarity:

I. The English names are similar: *gerund, gerundive.*

II. The Latin forms are similar: **amandī, amandus.**

III. They both translate the English verb form in *-ing* after a preposition: of *capturing*, by *capturing* the city, etc.

Note the difference in usage:

The gerund is a *noun* and takes the case indicated by the construction:

of capturing, **capiendī**

Being a verb form it may take an object in the case regularly governed by the verb:

of capturing the city,
urbem capiendī

of resisting the enemy,
hostibus resistendī

The gerundive is an *adjective* and can be used only when there is a noun object in the English. Then the noun object takes the case indicated by the construction and the gerundive is placed in agreement with it:

of capturing the city,
urbis capiendae

Note the following restrictions:

I. The gerund *must* be used:

(*a*) If there is no noun object.
of capturing, **capiendī**

(*b*) If the verb does not govern the accusative.
of resisting the enemy,
hostibus resistendī

II. The gerundive *must* be used:

(*a*) If there is a noun object and a preposition in the Latin.
for capturing the city,
ad urbem capiendam

III. Either gerund or gerundive may be used:

(*a*) If there is a noun object and no preposition in the Latin.

of capturing the city,

urbem capiendī (gerund)
urbis capiendae (gerundive)

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

Note. The Latin *ablative absolute* is exactly equivalent to the English *nominative absolute*, except that in Latin the words are in the ablative case, while in English they are in the nominative case. Like the English construction, it is usually set off with commas.

The ablative absolute may consist of:

I. A Noun in the Ablative Case *with Participle Agreeing.*
(Translate the noun and participle literally.)

Regnō occupātō, rēgem expulērunt.
The royal power having been seized, they drove out the king.

Caesare dūcente, in Galliam contendērunt.
Caesar leading, they marched into Gaul.

II. A Noun in the Ablative Case *with Adjective Agreeing.*
(Translate with English verb " being " understood.)

Caesare invītō, nōn discessērunt.
Caesar being unwilling, they did not depart.

III. A Noun in the Ablative Case *with another Noun in Apposition.*
(Translate with the English verb " being " understood.)

Caesare ducē in Italiam contendērunt.
Caesar being leader, they marched into Italy.

Note. After being translated literally by the English nominative absolute, the idea may be expanded into a subordinate clause or its equivalent.

regnō occupātō = *the kingdom having been seized = when the kingdom had been seized*

Caesare invītō = *Caesar being unwilling = though Caesar was unwilling*

Caesare dūce = *Caesar being leader = with Caesar as their leader*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Indirect discourse is an indirectly quoted statement, question, or command after a main verb of saying, asking, or commanding.

KIND	CONSTRUCTION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Statement	An indirect statement, after a main verb of saying, has its subject in the accusative case and its verb in the infinitive. The introductory English "that" is not translated, and the tense of the infinitive is the same as that used in the original direct statement.[1]	*He said that they had come.* Dīxit **eōs vēnisse.** *He replies that the man is brave.* Respondet **virum esse fortem.**
Indirect Command	An indirect command, after a main verb of commanding, is introduced by **ut** (negative **ne**) and has its verb in the subjunctive.[2] Tense of the subjunctive depends upon sequence of tenses (p. 70).	*He orders them to do these things.* Imperat eīs **ut haec faciant.** *He charged all to be brave.* Mandāvit **ut omnēs fortēs essent.**
Indirect Question	An indirect question, after a main verb of questioning,[3] is introduced by the proper interrogative word and has its verb in the subjunctive. Tense of subjunctive depends upon sequence of tenses (p. 70).	*He asks what we are doing.* Rogat **quid faciāmus.** *I knew where they were going.* Sciēbam **quō īrent.**

[1] Do not use carelessly the terms "indirect discourse," "indirect statement," and "accusative and infinitive." Indirect discourse includes indirect statement, indirect command, and indirect question. Indirect statement is one branch of indirect discourse and also one branch of the accusative and infinitive construction (page 56).

[2] The common verb of command **iubeō** takes accusative and infinitive.

[3] An indirect question can follow almost any verb of mental action, thus: I *ask* what he wants, I *know* what he wants, I *see* what he wants, I *hear* what he wants, etc.

GERUND, GERUNDIVE, ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, AND INDIRECT DISCOURSE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between the gerund and gerundive by comparing their:

(a) English Names
(b) Latin Forms
(c) English Equivalents
(d) Parts of Speech
(e) Uses
(f) Restrictions

2. To what English construction is the Latin ablative absolute equivalent?

3. Of what three combinations may an ablative absolute consist in Latin? Illustrate each.

4. Into what English construction may an ablative absolute regularly be expanded after translation?

5. Define *indirect discourse*.

6. Describe and illustrate *indirect statement* in English and Latin.

7. After what kinds of verbs does the accusative and infinitive construction occur in Latin?

8. Describe and illustrate *indirect command* in English and Latin.

9. Describe and illustrate *indirect question* in English and Latin.

10. After what kind of verbs does an indirect question occur in Latin?

EXERCISE

1. Cognōvit hōs equitēs ab hostibus superātōs esse.

2. Gallīs ē castrīs expulsīs, nostrī arma dēposuērunt et dormīvērunt.

3. Caesar fīnem orandī fēcit et in prīmam aciem prōgressus est.

4. Imperātor imperāvit eīs ut centuriōnibus praemia magna darent.

5. Sequanīs invītīs hoc flūmen trānsīre nōn poterant.

6. Spatium pīla coniciendi datum nōn est.

7. Rogāvit quot annōs Rōmānī in Galliā fuissent.

8. Caesar respondit sē diem ad deliberandum sumptūrum esse

9. Dīxit haec sē praesente facta esse.

10. Dux iubēbit eōs castra statim mūnīre.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences are complex sentences consisting of two parts, the main clause (called the *apodosis*) and the subordinate clause (called the *protasis*, and usually introduced by **sī**, *if*, or **nisi**, *if not, unless*). There are three distinct types of conditional sentences.

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Simple Condition	A simple condition is one where nothing is implied as to the supposed fact. The required tenses of the indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis.	**Sī hoc facis, bene facis;** *if you do this, you do well.*
Should-Would Condition	A should-would condition implies unreality or possibility in the future, and corresponds closely to the English use of *should* and *would*.[1] The present or perfect subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis.	**Sī veniat, laetus sim;** *if he should come, I would be glad.*
Unreal Condition	An unreal condition assumes something as contrary to the actual facts.[2] The imperfect subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis to show present time, and the pluperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis to show past time.	**Sī vēniret, laetus essem;** *if he were coming, I should be glad.* **Sī hoc fēcissēs, bene fēcissēs;** *if you had done this, you would have done well.*

[1] This type of condition is sometimes called the *future less vivid* type.

[2] This type of condition is sometimes called the *contrary to fact* type.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Name	Explanation	Examples
Simple Descriptive	Most relative clauses simply describe a noun or pronoun and take the indicative mood.	Vir, **quem vidēs,** amīcus meus est; *the man whom you see is my friend.*
Expressing Purpose	A relative clause may express purpose, after a verb of motion, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit **quī pācem peterent;** *he sent envoys to (who should) seek peace.*
Expressing Result	A relative clause may express result, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Nemō tam caecus est **quī haec nōn videat;** *no one is so blind as not to (who does not) see these things.*
Expressing Cause	A relative clause may express cause, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Ille, **quī nihil prōvīdisset,** commōtus est; *he was disturbed who (because he) had not looked forward.*
Expressing Condition	A relative clause may supply the protasis of any of the three types of conditions (p. 64), the mood being indicative or subjunctive, depending upon the kind of condition.	**Quī haec facit,** errat; *he who does this is mistaken.* **Quī haec faciat,** erret; *he who should say this would be mistaken.*
Expressing Characteristic	A relative clause may strongly characterize an indefinite antecedent in such a way as to be indispensable in the sentence. Such a clause takes the subjunctive and stands oftenest after **sum,** or **sum** + an adjective.	Multī sunt **quī haec audīverint;** *there are many who have heard these things.* Nōn is sum **quī perīcula timeam;** *I am not one to (who does) fear dangers.*

VARIOUS WAYS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Ut (Nē) Clause	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by an **ut** (*neg.* **nē**) clause and the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit **ut pācem peterent;** *he sent envoys to (that they might) seek peace.*
Relative Clause	After verbs of motion, purpose may be expressed by a relative clause and the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit **quī pācem peterent;** *he sent envoys to (who should) seek peace.*
Gerund	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by the gerund with **causā** or **ad.**	Lēgātōs mīsit **pācem petendī causā;** *he sent envoys to seek (for the sake of seeking) peace.*
Gerundive	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by the gerundive with **causā** or **ad.**	Lēgātōs mīsit **ad pācem petendam;** *he sent envoys to seek (for seeking) peace.*
Supine	After verbs of motion, purpose may be expressed by the supine in **-um.**	Lēgātōs mīsit **pācem petītum;** *he sent envoys to seek peace.*

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES, RELATIVE CLAUSES, AND WAYS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What is a conditional sentence? Of what two parts does it consist?

2. By what is the protasis of a conditional sentence regularly introduced?

3. Name, describe, and illustrate three kinds of conditional sentences.

4. Compare the uses of the subjunctive in these three types.

5. Name six kinds of relative clauses and tell what mood is used in each.

6. The ideas expressed by these relative clauses may be expressed in what other ways?

7. Name five methods of expressing purpose.

8. Describe and illustrate each of these methods.

9. When is the subjunctive used to express purpose?

10. Distinguish between the gerund and gerundive in the matter of expressing purpose.

EXERCISE

1. Sī hostēs prōgressī essent, equitēs ad eōs repellendōs mīsissēmus.

2. Sunt quī dīcant eōs vēnisse ut speculentur.

3. Sī venīrent, eōs acciperēmus.

4. Sī ille tam stultus est quī haec faciat, certē interficiētur

5. Lēgātī ad Caesarem gratulātum missī erant.

6. Explorātorēs mittentur quī viam cognōscant.

7. Cīvēs mīlitēs laudāvērunt quī Gallōs vīcissent, et senātōrēs ad eōs accipiendōs prōgressī sunt.

8. Quī haec dīcant, statim pūniantur.

9. Caesar mīlitēs hortandī causā ē castrīs exiit.

10. Duo imperātōrēs ad colloquendum congressī sunt.

PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Place Where	Place Where is expressed by the ablative case with the preposition **in**; *in, on.*	**In oppidō** cum amīcīs est; *he is in the town with his friends.*
Place To Which	Place To Which (Limit of Motion) is expressed by the accusative case with the preposition **ad,** *to*; or **in,** *into.*	**Ad** (**in**) **oppidum** venit; *he comes to* (*into*) *the town.*
Place From Which	Place From Which is expressed by the ablative case with the preposition **ā** (**ab**), *from, away from*; **ē** (**ex**), *from, out of*; or **dē**, *from, down from.*	**Ab** (**ex**) **oppidō** venit; *he comes away from* (*out of*) *the town.* **Dē murō** pīla iaciunt; *they throw their javelins down from the wall.*

TIME CONSTRUCTIONS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Time When	Time When (or Within Which) is expressed by the ablative case without a preposition.	**Hieme** haec facere nōn possunt; *they cannot do these things in winter.*
Time How Long	Time How Long (Extent of Time) is expressed by the accusative case without a preposition.	In oppidō **multōs diēs** mānsērunt; *they stayed in the town many days.*

Note. The names of towns, cities, **domus,** and **rūs** never take a preposition in any of the above described constructions, and Place Where is always expressed by the locative case. See page 69.

THE LOCATIVE CASE

The locative case occurs only in the names of towns, cities, **domus, rūs,** and a few other words, and always denotes Place Where. The locative singular of first declension nouns ends in **-ae,** of second declension nouns in **-ī,** and of third declension nouns in **-ī.** The locative plural ending is always like the dative or ablative. The locative case does not occur in the fourth and fifth declensions. The following tabular arrangement is helpful.

	First Declension		Second Declension		Third Declension	
	Ending	Example	Ending	Example	Ending	Example
Sing.	**-ae**	**Rōmae,** *at Rome*	**-ī**	**Corinthī,** *at Corinth*	**-ī**	**rūrī,** *in the country*
Plur.	**-īs**	**Athēnīs,** *at Athens*	**-īs**	**Delphīs,** *at Delphi*	**-ibus**	**Calibus,** *at Cales*

QUESTIONS

Name	Explanation	Examples
Word Questions	*Word questions* are questions that are introduced by some interrogative word such as an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb.	**Quis** venit? *Who is coming?* **Cur** haec fēcit? *Why did he do this?* **Quem** locum dēlēgit? *Which place did he choose?*
Sentence Questions	*Sentence questions* are questions that are not introduced by an interrogative word. In English such sentences have the verb inverted; in Latin they are introduced by certain particles: (1) **nōnne** if the answer "yes" is expected, (2) **num** if the answer "no" is expected, and (3) **-ne** if either "yes" or "no" is expected.[1]	**Nōnne** hodiē venit? *He is coming today, isn't he?* **Num** hodiē venit? *He isn't coming today, is he?* Venit**ne** hodiē? *Is he coming today?*

[1] The enclitic **-ne is always** attached to an important word, often the verb, which is then placed first in the sentence for emphasis.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Latin tenses are divided into two groups, *primary* tenses and *secondary* tenses.

Name	Kind of Time	Tenses	Examples
Primary	Present or future time	Present Future Pres. Perf. Fut. Perf.	*I call, do call, am calling* *I will* or *shall call* *I have called* (present condition) *I will* or *shall have called*
Secondary	Past time	Imperfect Hist. Perf. Pluperfect	*I was calling, called* *I called, did call, have called* (past act) *I had called*

A primary tense in a main clause is regularly followed by a primary tense in a subordinate clause, and a secondary tense by a secondary. This is called the *Rule for the Sequence of Tenses*. Study the following table for the proper sequence of subjunctive tenses.

	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
Primary Sequence	*Indicative Mood* Present Future Pres. Perf. Fut. Perf.	*Subjunctive Mood* Present (incomplete action) Perfect (completed action)
Secondary Sequence	Imperfect Hist. Perf. Pluperfect	Imperfect (incomplete action) Pluperfect (completed action)

TIME AND PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS, LOCATIVE CASE, QUESTIONS, AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Name three noun constructions involving *place*, and explain how each is expressed in Latin.

2. Name two noun constructions involving *time*, and explain how each is expressed in Latin.

3. What special rule applies to the names of towns and cities, and **domus** and **rūs**?

4. Give the endings of the locative case.

5. Distinguish between *word* questions and *sentence* questions.

6. Name three kinds of sentence questions and explain how each is expressed in Latin.

7. Into what two groups are the Latin tenses divided? Name the tenses in each group.

8. Give the rule for the sequence of tenses.

9. Which subjunctive tenses are primary and which secondary?

10. Which subjunctive tenses express incomplete action? Which express completed action?

EXERCISE

1. Aestāte suās legiōnēs in Galliam dūxit.

2. Multōs diēs Corinthī mānsērunt.

3. Eō diē vēnit ut rēgem vidēret.

4. Eō diē venit ut rēgem videat.

5. Nōnne cohortēs ex urbe exiērunt?

6. Quō in locō castra pōnēmus?

7. Dux cum eā legiōne proficīscētur quae fīdēlissima est.

8. Magnam partem annī rūrī cum suīs līberīs erit.

9. Scīsne quot annōs Rōmānī in Galliā fuerint?

10. Cur mīlitēs domō exeunt ubi hostēs tam propinquī sunt?

USES OF UT

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Subordinating Conjunction	1. **Ut,** *that* (neg. **nē,** *that not, lest*), may introduce a purpose clause, the verb being in the subjunctive.	Veniunt **ut** videant; *they come that they may see.* Fugiunt **nē** capiantur; *they flee lest they be taken.*
	2. **Ut,** *that* (neg. **ut nōn,** *that not*), may introduce a result clause, the verb being in the subjunctive.	Ita agit **ut** omnēs eum laudent; *he acts so that all praise him.* Tam fortēs sunt **ut** nōn timeant; *they are so brave that they do not fear.*
	3. **Ut,** *that* (neg. **nē,** *that not*), may introduce a substantive clause, the verb being in the subjunctive[1]. (See p. 81.)	Postulāvit **ut** haec fierent; *he demanded that these things be done.* Eum moneō **nē** veniat; *I advise him not to come.*
	4. **Ut,** *when, after,* may introduce a temporal clause, the verb being in the indicative.	**Ut** dux cecidit, statim militēs fūgērunt; *when their leader fell, the soldiers fled immediately.*
	5. **Ut,** *as, as if,* may introduce a clause of manner, the verb being in the indicative.	**Ut** praeceptum erat, proeliō abstinēbat; *he refrained from battle as had been commanded him.*
Interrogative Adverb	**Ut,** *how?,* may introduce a question, direct or indirect, the verb being in the indicative or subjunctive, respectively.	**Ut** valēs? *How are you?* Docēbat **ut** haec fēcisset; *he showed how he had done these things.*

[1] After verbs of fearing, **ut** = *that not, lest,* and **nē** = *that.*

USES OF QUOD

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Relative Pronoun	**Quod,** *that, which, what,* as the neuter nominative or accusative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Bellum confēcimus **quod** suscēpisti; *we have finished the war that you began.* Fēcistī id **quod** pollicitus es; *you did that which you promised.* Fēcistī **quod** pollicitus es; *you did what you promised.*
Interrogative Adjective	**Quod,** *which? what?,* as the neuter nominative or accusative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question, direct or indirect.	**Quod** bellum gerunt? *What war are they waging?* Rogat **quod** bellum gerant; *he asks what war they are waging.*
Subordinating Conjunction	1. **Quod,** *because,* may introduce a causal clause with the indicative mood.	Timēmus **quod** haec fēcistī; *we fear because you have done these things.*
	2. **Quod,** *that, the fact that, as to the fact that,* may introduce a substantive clause, regularly with the indicative mood.	Hoc praetereō, **quod** Manilium occidit; *I pass over this, the fact that he killed Manlius.* **Quod** id fēcistī, nōs eō despicere nōlī; *as to the fact that you have done this, do not despise us on that account.*

USES OF CUM

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Preposition	1. **Cum,** *with,* is used with the ablative case to express accompaniment. 2. **Cum,** *with,* is used with the ablative case to express manner.	**Cum** Caesare veniet; *he will come with Caesar.* Magnā **cum** dīgnitāte loquitur; *he speaks with great dignity.*
Subordinating Conjunction	1. **Cum,** *when,* may introduce a temporal clause. It then takes the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, and less commonly the other tenses of the indicative.	**Cum** eō vēnisset, aciem īnstrūxit; *when he had come there, he formed a line of battle.*
	2. **Cum,** *since,* may introduce a causal clause with the subjunctive mood.	**Cum** haec ita sint, discēdēmus; *since this is so, we shall depart.*
	3. **Cum,** *although,* may introduce a concessive clause with the subjunctive mood.	**Cum** dīmicāre possit, fugit; *he flees though he is able to fight.*
Coordinating Conjunction	**Cum,** *both,* may be used with a following **tum,** *and,* as a correlative.	**Cum** Rōmānōs tum sōciōs eōrum superāmus; *we overcome both the Romans and their allies.*

USES OF UT, CUM, AND QUOD—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What two parts of speech may **ut** be?

2. As a subordinating conjunction, what three uses does **ut** have that require the subjunctive mood? Describe and illustrate each use.

3. As a subordinating conjunction, what two uses does **ut** have that require the indicative mood? Describe and illustrate each use.

4. Describe and illustrate the use of **ut** as an interrogative adverb.

5. What three parts of speech may **cum** be?

6. As a preposition, what constructions does it accompany? Describe and illustrate each construction.

7. As a subordinating conjunction, what three kinds of clauses does **cum** introduce? Describe and illustrate each kind of clause.

8. What three parts of speech may **quod** be?

9. As a subordinating conjunction, what two uses does **quod** have? Describe and illustrate each use?

10. Illustrate the uses of **quod** as a relative pronoun and interrogative adjective.

EXERCISE

1. Cum Gallī moenia circumvēnerint, cīvēs arma trādunt.

2. Rogat ut hī cum cēterīs mittantur.

3. Quod tam īnsolenter gloriantur, eōdem pertinet.

4. Oppidum ā trībus lateribus flūmen habēbat ut circinō **circumductum.**

5. Helvētiī frūmentum nōn dedērunt quod pollicitī sunt.

6. Gallī arma trādidērunt quod Caesar eōs id facere coēgit.

7. Cum eō vēnisset, et tribūnōs et lēgātōs convocāvit.

8. Docet ut haec perficī possint.

9. Tantā cum dīgnitāte locūtus est ut ab omnibus laudāretur.

10. Quod oppidum Gallī incendērunt?

USES OF QUŌ

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Relative Pronoun	**Quō,** *who, which, that,* as the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Pīlum invēnimus **quō** interfectus est; *we have found the javelin with which he was killed.*
Interrogative Adjective	**Quō,** *which?, what?,* as the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question.	In **quō** locō cōnsistēmus? *In what place shall we stop?*
Interrogative Adverb	**Quō,** *where?, whither?,* as an interrogative adverb, may introduce a word question.	**Quō** vādis? *Whither goest thou?*
Relative Adverb	**Quō,** *where, whither,* as a relative adverb, may introduce an adjectival clause.	Oppidum, **quō** missī sunt, Bibrax appellātur; *the town where they were sent is called Bibrax.*
Indefinite Adverb	**Quō,** *anywhere,* may be used as an adverb.	Sī **quō** prōdeundum erat, equōs adaequābant; *if they had to advance anywhere, they kept up with the horses.*
Subordinating Conjunction	**Quō,** *that, in order that,* introduces a purpose clause when the clause contains a comparative.	Pontem fēcit, **quō** facilius flūmen trānsīret; *he built a bridge that he might cross the river more easily.*

Note. Also observe the idiom: **eō . . . . quō,** ***the . . . . the.***

USES OF EŌ

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Verb	**Eō,** *I go,* is a verb form in the first person singular, active indicative.	Cum Caesare **eō**; *I go with Caesar.*
Demonstrative Pronoun	**Eō,** *this, that,* is the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the demonstrative pronoun **is, ea, id.**	Cum **eō** homine veniam; *I shall come with this man.* **Eō** Caesarem interfēcērunt; *they killed Caesar on this account.*
Personal Pronoun	**Eō,** *him, it,* may be the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the personal pronoun **is, ea, id.**	Cum **eō** veniam; *I shall come with him.* **Eō** vulnerātus est; *he was wounded by it.*
Adverb	**Eō,** *there, thither,* is an adverb of place.	**Eō** tēcum ībō, *I shall go there with you.*

Note. Also observe the idiom: **eō . . . . quō,** *the . . . . the.*

USES OF QUAM

Part of Sp.	Description	Examples
Relative Pronoun	**Quam,** *whom, which, that,* as the feminine accusative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Urbs **quam** vidēs Rōma est; *the city which you see is Rome.*
Interrogative Adjective	**Quam,** *which? what?,* as the feminine accusative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question.	**Quam** urbem vidēs? *Which city do you see?*
Interrogative Adverb	**Quam,** *how?,* as an interrogative adverb, may introduce a word question.	**Quam** diu nōs lacesserābis? *How long will you annoy us?*
Relative Adverb	**Quam,** *as . . . as possible,* is used with a superlative, some form of **possum** being understood or expressed.	**Quam** plūrimās nāvēs mittet; *he will send as many ships as possible.*
Subordinating Conjunction	**Quam** may appear as a part of the conjunctions **antequam, priusquam,** *before;* or **postquam,** *after.*	Hostēs prius fūgērunt **quam** pervēnimus; *the enemy fled before we arrived.*
Coördinating Conjunction	**Quam,** *than,* connects two things compared.	Patria mihi cārior **quam** vīta est; *my country is dearer to me than my life.*

USES OF QUŌ, EŌ, AND QUAM—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. As what parts of speech may **quō** be used?

2. Describe and illustrate three adverbial uses.

3. Describe and illustrate its uses as a relative pronoun and subordinating conjunction.

4. As what parts of speech may **eō** be used?

5. Describe and illustrate two pronominal uses.

6. Describe and illustrate its uses as a verb and adverb.

7. As what four parts of speech may **quam** be used?

8. Describe and illustrate two adverbial uses.

9. Describe and illustrate two uses as a conjunction.

10. Describe and illustrate its uses as a relative pronoun and interrogative adjective.

EXERCISE

1. Quam urbem eō diē oppugnāvistis?

2. Haec facta sunt quō facilius viam reperīrent.

3. Quam celerrimē ad illud oppidum ībō.

4. Quō equitēs ab eō ductī sunt?

5. Quam celeriter eō properāvit?

6. Quō in locō castra posuērunt?

7. Caesar ante ad oppidum pervēnit quam hostēs oppugnāvērunt.

8. Rōmānī urbem nōn incendērunt quam cēperant.

9. Gallī fortiōrēs quam Rōmānī nōn sunt.

10. Ā quō id tēlum iactum est?

WORD LISTS

Note. Words in heavy-faced type are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs with Genitive

meminī, *remember*
oblīvīscor, *forget*
reminīscor, *remember*

Verbs with Dative

dēsum, *be lacking*
imperō, *command, impose*
nocеō, *injure*
occurrō, *run against, meet*
persuādeō, *persuade, convince*
praecipiō, *advise, give directions*
praestō, *excel*
praesum, *be in charge of*
resistō, *resist*
satisfaciō, *do enough, apologize*
studeō, *be eager, desire*
supersum, *survive*

credō, *believe*
faveō, *favor*
invideō, *envy*
placeō, *please*
serviō, *serve*

Verbs with Ablative

potior, *get power over, gain possession of*
ūtor, *use, employ*

fruor, *enjoy*
fungor, *perform*
vēscor, *feed upon, eat*

Adjectives with Genitive

cupidus, *desirous, eager*
perītus, *skilled, experienced*

imperītus, *unskilled, unexperienced*
plēnus, *full*

Adjectives with Dative

aequus, *equal*
aliēnus, *unfavorable*
amīcus, *friendly*
commodus, *suitable, convenient*
fīnitimus, *neighboring*
idōneus, *fit, suitable*
ignōtus, *unknown*
inimīcus, *unfriendly, hostile*
inīquus, *uneven, unfair*
iūstus, *just, fair*
nōtus, *known*
opportūnus, *suitable*
pār, *equal*
propinquus, *near, neighboring*
secundus, *favorable*
similis, *like*
ūtilis, *useful*
vīcīnus, *neighboring*

cārus, *dear*
dissimilis, *unlike*
grātus, *pleasing, welcome*
proximus, *nearest*

Adjectives with Ablative

dīgnus, *worthy*
frētus, *relying upon*
indīgnus, *unworthy*

WORD LISTS—*Continued*

Note. All words below are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs Governing Accusative and Infinitive

animadvertō, *turn the mind to, observe*
arbitror, *consider, think*
audiō, *hear*
cognōscō, *learn, ascertain*
cōgō, compel
colloquor, *talk together, confer*
commemorō, *mention*
comperiō, *find out, ascertain*
comprehendō, *understand*
cōnfīdō, *trust*
cōnfīrmō, *assert*
cōnsentiō, *think together, agree*
cōnstituō, *decide*
cōnstō, *agree*
cupiō, *desire*
cūrō, *take care, provide*
dēcernō, *decide*
dēmōnstrō, *point out, show*
dīcō, *say*
doceō, *teach, show*
dubitō, *doubt*
ēnūntiō, *announce*
exīstimo, *think, consider*
expōnō, *set forth*
ignōrō, *be ignorant of*
īntellegō, *understand*
īnstituō, *determine*
iubeō, *order*
iūrō, *take oath, swear*
licet, *it is permitted*
loquor, *talk*
nōlō, *be unwilling*
noscō, *learn, recognize*
nūntiō, *announce, declare*
oportet, *it behooves, ought*
ostendō, *show*
patior, *allow, suffer*
perspiciō, *look through, understand*
polliceor, *promise*
prōnūntiō, *declare*
prōpōnō, *set forth, propose*
putō, *think*
queror, *complain*
renūntiō, *announce*
reperiō, *find out*
respondeō, *answer*
sciō, *know*
scrībō, *write*
sentiō, *feel, realize*
significō, *announce*
sperō, *hope*
statuō, *determine*
suspicor, *suspect*
videō, *see*
volō, *be willing, wish*

Verbs Governing Ut (Nē) and the Subjunctive

cōnstituō, *decide*
hortor, *advise*
imperō, *command, impose*
impetrō, *obtain (a request)*
interrogō, *ask*
mandō, *hand over, commission*
moneō, *advise, warn*
persuadeō, *persuade, convince*
ōrō, *pray, plead*
permittō, *allow*
petō, *seek, ask*
pōscō, *demand, claim*
postulō, *demand*
praecipiō, *advise, give directions*
statuō, *determine*
vereor, *fear*

WORD LISTS—*Continued*

Note. All words below are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs Governing the Complementary Infinitive

audeō, *dare, venture*
coepī, *began*
cōnor, *attempt, try*
cōnstituō, *decide*
cōnsuēscō, *become accustomed*
cupiō, *desire*
debeō, *owe, ought*
dubitō, *hesitate*
incipiō, *begin*
licet, *it is permitted*
mālō, *prefer*
nōlō, *be unwilling*
oportet, *it behooves, ought*
patior, *suffer, allow*
possum, *be able*
recūsō, *refuse*
volō, *be willing, wish*

Prepositions Governing the Ablative

ā(ab), *from, away from, by*
cum, *with*
dē, *down from, concerning*
ē(ex), *out of*
in (pl. where), *in, on*
prō, *in front of, in behalf of*
sine, *without*
sub (pl. where), *under, beneath, at the foot of, close to*

Prepositions Governing the Accusative

ad, *to, toward, near*
ante, *before*
apud, *near, in the presence of, among*
contrā, *against, opposite*
in (pl. to which), *into*
inter, *between, among*
ob, *against, on account of*
per, *through*
post, *after, behind*
praeter, *along, past, beside*
propter, *on account of*
sub (pl. to which), *under, beneath, at the foot of, close to*
trāns, *across*

WORD LISTS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

Tell what construction each of the following verbs governs:

imperō	audeō	cognōscō	significō
possum	cōnstituō	nōlō	coepī
ostendō	permittō	dēbeō	nūntiō
patior	hortor	admoneō	possum
dēmōnstrō	cōgō	doceō	vereor
postulō	licet	ignōrō	moneō
volō	interrogō	pōscō	videō
audiō	polliceor		

Tell what case accompanies each of the following verbs and adjectives:

similis	noceō	meminī	indignus
fruor	cupidus	invideō	fīnitimus
grātus	frētus	potior	crēdō
persuādeō	ūtor	resistō	plēnus
reminīscor	idoneus	perītus	amīcus
proximus			

EXERCISE

1. Eum locum idoneum castrīs esse putāvit.
2. Hī in locīs propinquīs Germāniae habitāre nōlunt.
3. Cīvibus persuāsit ut Helvētiīs bellum īnferrent.
4. Mīlitēs bonī cīvibus nocēre nōn cōnābuntur.
5. Lēgātī dīxērunt eōs perītōs bellī esse.
6. Orgetorix in suā cīvitāte rēgnō potīrī cupiēbat.
7. Veterum iniūriārum reminīscuntur.
8. Cīvēs veritī sunt ut deīs satisfacerent.
9. Imperātor sciēbat hoc oppidum plēnum frūmentī esse.
10. Per explōrātōrēs cognōvit pābulum hostibus deesse.

APPENDIX

WORD LIST—FIRST TWO YEARS

(New York State Syllabus)

FIRST HALF YEAR

Verbs

amō	*love*
appellō	*name, call*
confirmō	*strengthen, assert*
dō	*give*
exspectō	*look out for, wait for*
labōro	*toil, suffer*
līberō	*set free*
nāvigō	*sail*
nūntiō	*give news, announce*
occupō	*seize*
parō	*make ready, prepare*
comparō	*make ready, buy, compare*
portō	*carry*
pugnō	*fight*
servō	*keep, save*
spectō	*look at*
superō	*overcome, surpass, defeat*
vocō	*call*
habeō	*have, hold*
moneō	*warn, advise*
moveō	*move*
commoveō	*move thoroughly, alarm*
permoveō	*move strongly, excite*
removeō	*move back, withdraw*
respondeō	*answer*
teneō	*hold*
contineō	*hold together, bound*
obtineō	*hold fast, obtain*
pertineō	*extend, belong to*
sustineō	*uphold, resist*
timeō	*be afraid, fear*
videō	*see*
agō	*drive, do, plead*
cōgō	*drive together, gather, compel*
redigō	*drive back, reduce*
cēdō	*move, go away, yield*
discēdō	*go away*
excēdō	*go out, withdraw*
defendō	*ward off, defend*
dūcō	*lead*
addūcō	*lead to, influence*
indūcō	*lead on, influence*
perdūcō	*lead through, construct*
prōdūcō	*lead forward, protract*
gerō	*carry on*
lūdō	*play*
mittō	*send*
āmittō	*send away, let go, lose*
committō	*send together, entrust, join*
dīmittō	*send away, dispatch*
intermittō	*interrupt, stop*
permittō	*allow*
praemittō	*send ahead*
remittō	*send back, let go, relax*
petō	*seek, attack, ask*
relinquō	*leave behind*
scrībō	*write*
conscribō	*write together, enroll*
vincō	*conquer*
sum	*be*
absum	*be away, be absent*
adsum	*be near, be present*

Nouns

agricola	*farmer*
amīcitia	*friendship*
aqua	*water*
fāma	*reputation, rumor*
fēmina	*woman*
fīlia	*daughter*
fortūna	*chance, fortune*
fuga	*flight*
iniūria	*wrong*
īnsula	*island*
lingua	*tongue, language*
lūna	*moon*
memoria	*memory*
mēnsa	*table, dish*
nātūra	*nature, character*
nauta	*sailor*
patria	*one's country*
pecūnia	*money*
poena	*penalty, punishment*
poeta	*poet*
porta	*gate*
prōvincia	*province*
puella	*girl*
pugna	*fight*
rēgīna	*queen*
silva	*forest*
terra	*earth, land*
via	*way, road*
victōria	*victory*
vīta	*life*

ager	*field, country*
animus	*spirit, courage, mind*
annus	*year*
arma	*arms, implements*
auxilium	*aid, assistance*
bellum	*war*
castra	*camp*
cōnsilium	*plan, counsel*
deus	*god*
dominus	*master*
equus	*horse*
factum	*deed*
fīlius	*son*
frūmentum	*grain*
gladius	*sword*
liber	*book*
locus	*place*
magister	*master, teacher, helmsman*
negōtium	*business, task*
numerus	*number*
oculus	*eye*
officium	*duty*
oppidum	*town*
perīculum	*trial, danger*
populus	*people, nation*
praemium	*reward*
praesidium	*garrison, protection*
proelium	*battle*
puer	*boy*
rēgnum	*kingdom, royal power*
servus	*slave*
signum	*sign, signal, standard*
socius	*ally*
vesper	*evening*
vir	*man*

aestās	*summer*
altitūdō	*height*
arbor	*tree*
auctōritās	*authority, influence*
caput	*head*
celeritās	*swiftness, speed*
cōnsul	*consul*
corpus	*body*
dux	*leader*
flūmen	*river*
frāter	*brother*
hiems	*winter*
homō	*man, human being*
lātitūdō	*width*
lēx	*law*
lībertās	*freedom*
lūx	*light*
magnitūdō	*greatness, size*
māter	*mother*
mīles	*soldier*
multitūdō	*large number, crowd*
nōmen	*name*
pater	*father*
pāx	*peace*
pēs	*foot*
prīnceps	*leading man, chief*
rēx	*king*
sōl	*sun*
soror	*sister*

Nouns (continued)

tempus	*time*	**virtus**	*manliness, bravery*
victor	*conqueror*	**vōx**	*voice, word*

Adjectives, Pronouns

aequus	*level, equal, kindly*	**pūblicus**	*belonging to the people, public*
altus	*high, deep*	**quartus**	*fourth*
amīcus	*friendly*	**quīntus**	*fifth*
amplus	*large, splendid*	**reliquus**	*left behind, remaining, rest of*
barbarus	*foreign, rude*	**secundus**	*following, second, favorable*
bonus	*good*	**septimus**	*seventh*
certus	*sure, certain*	**sextus**	*sixth*
crēber	*thick, close, frequent*	**tertius**	*third*
decimus	*tenth*	**timidus**	*fearful, cowardly*
ēgregius	*outstanding, distinguished*	**tuus**	*thy, thine, your, yours*
fīnitimus	*neighboring*	**ūnus**	*one*
ignōtus	*unknown*	**vērus**	*true*
inimīcus	*unfriendly*	**vester**	*your, yours*
inīquus	*uneven, unfair*		
integer	*whole*	**centum**	*hundred*
lātus	*wide*	**decem**	*ten*
līber	*free*	**duo**	*two*
longus	*long*	**novem**	*nine*
magnus	*great*	**octō**	*eight*
malus	*bad*	**quattuor**	*four*
meus	*my, mine*	**quīnque**	*five*
miser	*wretched*	**septem**	*seven*
multus	*much; (plu. many)*	**sex**	*six*
nōnus	*ninth*	**trēs**	*three*
noster	*our, ours*	**vīgintī**	*twenty*
notus	*known*		
novus	*new*	**is**	*this, that, he*
octāvus	*eighth*	**quī**	*who, which, that*
parvus	*small*		
paucī	*a few, few*		
prīmus	*first*		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

ā (ab)	*from, away from, by*	**prō**	*in front of, in behalf of*
ad	*to, toward, near*	**sine**	*without*
ante	*before*	**sub**	*under, close to*
cum	*with*	**trāns**	*across*
dē	*down from, concerning*		
ē (ex)	*out of*	**antea**	*before that, previously*
in	*in, into*	**iam**	*now, already, presently*
per	*through*	**nōn**	*not*
post	*after, behind*	**nunc**	*now*

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

postea	*after that, afterwards*
tum (tunc)	*at that time*
ubi	*where, when*
ac (atque)	*and also, and*
aut	*or*
aut . . . aut	*either . . . or*
cūr	*why*
et	*and*
et . . . et	*both . . . and*
etiam	*also, even*
-ne	*interrogative particle*
nec (neque)	*and not, nor, neither*
neque . . . neque	*neither . . . nor*
quam	*how, as, than*
-que	*and*
quod	*because*
sed	*but*

SECOND HALF YEAR

Verbs

appropinquō	*approach*
clāmō	*shout, cry*
commūnicō	*share, communicate*
dēmōnstrō	*point out*
(dō—*3d conjugation compounds*)	
abdō	*put away, hide*
circumdō	*put around, surround*
reddō	*give back, return*
trādō	*hand over, entrust, surrender*
dubitō	*hesitate, doubt*
ēnūntiō	*disclose, announce*
exīstimō	*think, believe*
prōnūntiō	*declare*
putō	*think*
renuntiō	*announce, proclaim*
ignōrō	*be unacquainted with*
laudō	*praise*
occultō	*hide, conceal*
recuperō	*regain, get back*
temptō	*try, attempt*
vītō	*avoid*
vulnerō	*wound*
audeō	*dare*
debeō	*owe, ought*
doceō	*teach, inform*
iubeō	*order, command*
licet	*it is permitted*
maneō	*stay, remain*
permaneō	*stay through, abide*
noceō	*harm*
obsideō	*sit against, besiege*
oportet	*it behooves, ought*
perterreō	*frighten thoroughly*
possideō	*possess, acquire*
prohibeō	*keep away*
studeō	*be eager, desire*
antecēdō	*go before, surpass*
succēdō	*approach, come next*
claudō	*close, shut*
coepī	*have begun*
cognōscō	*learn; (perfect: know)*
cōnfīdō	*trust*
cōnsistō	*take position, halt, stop*
dēsistō	*desist, cease*
resistō	*take a stand, resist*
contendō	*struggle, hasten*
ostendō	*hold out, show*
dīcō	*say, speak*
exstruō	*pile up, build*
īnstruō	*arrange, marshal*
legō	*pick, choose, read*
dēligō	*pick out, choose*
pellō	*strike, beat, drive*
compellō	*drive together, collect, force*
impellō	*drive on, urge on*
pōnō	*put, place*
dēpōnō	*put down, put aside*
expōnō	*put forth, set forth,*
impōnō	*put on*
prōpōnō	*set forth, propose*
premō	*press*
submittō	*send under, send to assist, yield*
trahō	*drag, draw*

Verbs (continued)

capiō	*take, seize*	audiō	*hear*
accipiō	*take to, receive, accept*	fīniō	*limit, bound, end*
excipiō	*take out, succeed to*	mūniō	*do a task, build, fortify*
incipiō	*begin*	sciō	*know*
cupiō	*desire, wish*	sentiō	*feel, think, judge*
faciō	*do, make*	cōnsentiō	*think together, agree*
cōnficiō	*accomplish, complete*	veniō	*come*
dēficiō	*fail, revolt from*	circumveniō	*come around, surround, cut off*
interficiō	*kill*	conveniō	*cometogether, assemble*
perficiō	*accomplish*	inveniō	*come upon, find*
praeficiō	*put at the head of*	perveniō	*come through, arrive*
prōficiō	*accomplish, gain*		
satisfaciō	*do enough, do one's duty, apologize*	dēsum	*be lacking*
iaciō	*hurl, throw*	possum	*be able, can*
adiciō	*add to*	praesum	*be ahead, be in charge of*
coniciō	*hurl, throw*		
obiciō	*throw against*	supersum	*be over, remain, survive*
prōiciō	*hurl (forward)*		

Nouns

cōpia	*supply, abundance (plu. forces)*	cupiditās	*desire, longing*
hōra	*hour*	difficultās	*difficulty*
inopia	*want, lack*	dignitās	*worth, rank*
rīpa	*bank, shore*	facultās	*power of doing, ability, chance*
sagitta	*arrow*	genus	*origin, kind, race*
toga	*toga*	iūs	*right, law*
tuba	*trumpet*	laus	*praise, glory*
villa	*farm house*	ōrātiō	*speech*
		ōrdō	*order, rank*
beneficium	*kind deed, service*	potestās	*power*
bīduum	*two days*	ratiō	*reckoning, plan, reason*
campus	*plain, field*		
digitus	*finger, toe*	timor	*fear*
imperātum	*command*	vulnus	*wound*
imperium	*command, power*		
maleficium	*evil deed*	iter	*road, march*
modus	*measure, manner*		
spatium	*space*	cīvis	*citizen*
trīduum	*three days*	dēns	*tooth*
		fīnis	*end, boundary; (plu. territory)*
aetās	*age, time of life*		
cīvitās	*citizenship, community, state*	hostis	*enemy*
		mare	*sea*
condiciō	*agreement, terms, condition*	mēns	*mind*
		mēnsis	*month*
cōnsuētūdō	*custom, habit*	mōns	*mountain*

Nouns (continued)

mors	*death*	**exercitus**	*trained body, army*
nāvis	*ship*	**exitus**	*outcome, end*
nox	*night*	**manus**	*hand, band, troop*
pars	*part*	**passus**	*peace, (double) step*
pōns	*bridge*	**senātus**	*body of elders, senate*
urbs	*city*		
vīs	*violence, force*	**aciēs**	*edge, line of battle*
		diēs	*day*
adventus	*approach, arrival*	**fidēs**	*trust, pledge, reliability*
cornū	*horn, wing (of an army)*	**meridiēs**	*midday*
domus	*home, house*	**rēs**	*thing*
equitātus	*body of horsemen, cavalry*	**rēs pūblica**	*commonwealth*
		spēs	*hope*

Adjectives, Pronouns

cupidus	*desirous*	**levis**	*light, fickle*
dexter	*right (of direction)*	**mīlle**	*thousand*
idōneus	*suitable*	**nōbilis**	*well-known*
maritimus	*of the sea, maritime*	**omnis**	*all, whole (sing. every)*
necessārius	*necessary*	**pār**	*equal*
occultus	*hidden, secret*	**potēns**	*able, powerful*
perītus	*experienced, skilled*	**praesēns**	*present, in person*
propinquus	*nearby, kinsman*	**prūdēns**	*foreseeing, discreet, wise*
sinister	*left (of direction)*		
suus	*his, her, its, their (own)*	**recēns**	*fresh, new*
		similis	*like, resembling*
vicīnus	*neighboring*	**singulāris**	*one by one, extraordinary*
ācer	*sharp, keen, eager*		
alacer	*eager, cheerful*	**ego**	*I*
celer	*swift*	**hīc**	*this*
commūnis	*common, general*	**īdem**	*the same*
difficilis	*difficult*	**ille**	*that*
dīligēns	*careful*	**ipse**	*self, very*
facilis	*easy*	**quis**	*who, any*
fidēlis	*faithful*	**suī**	*(of) himself, herself, itself, themselves*
fortis	*brave*		
gravis	*heavy, serious*	**tū**	*thou, you*
humilis	*low, lowly*		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

apud	*near, in the presence of, among*	**aegrē**	*with difficulty*
		amplius	*more*
inter	*between, among*	**bene**	*well*
ob	*against, on account of*	**bis**	*twice*
propter	*near, on account of*	**eō**	*thither, to that place*

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

eōdem	*to the same place*	quidem	*certainly, at least*
facile	*easily*	quō	*whither*
hīc (adv.)	*here, at this point*	satis	*enough*
hūc	*hither*	unde	*whence*
iam prīdem	*long ago*	vehementer	*strongly*
ibi	*there*	vērō	*in truth, but*
inde	*thence*		
interim	*meanwhile*		
magis	*more greatly, more*	autem	*moreover, but*
magnopere	*greatly*	enim	*for, indeed*
nē .. quidem	*not even*	nam	*for*
parum	*(too) little*	sī	*if*

THIRD HALF YEAR

Verbs

armō	*arm, equip*	cōnsulō	*plan, consult, deliberate*
commemorō	*mention*	currō	*run*
cūrō	*care for, provide*	occurrō	*run against, meet*
dīmicō	*fight*	dispergō	*scatter*
explōrō	*reconnoiter*	dīvidō	*separate, divide*
expugnō	*take by storm*	emō	*buy, take*
oppugnō	*attack, assault*	incendō	*set on fire*
imperō	*command, impose*	occidō	*fall, set*
impetrō	*obtain (a request)*	quaerō	*seek, ask*
incitō	*urge on, arouse*	conquīrō	*seek together, collect*
mandō	*hand over, commission*	solvō	*untie, release, perform, pay*
ōrō	*pray, plead*	tangō	*touch*
postulō	*demand*	attingō	*touch upon, attain*
recūsō	*object, refuse*	tollō	*lift, remove*
rogō	*ask, ask for*	tribuō	*assign, grant*
interrogō	*ask (a question)*	distribuō	*distribute*
sperō	*hope*	adficiō	*do to, affect*
supportō	*carry up*	cōnspiciō	*behold*
tardō	*make slow, check*	dēspiciō	*look down upon, despise*
adhibeō	*have on hand, supply*	perspiciō	*look through, understand*
augeō	*make grow, increase*	ēripiō	*snatch out, free*
pateō	*lie open, extend*	fugiō	*flee*
persuādeō	*persuade, convince*	effugiō	*escape*
valeō	*be strong*	perfugiō	*flee to, desert*
accēdō	*go to, approach, be added*	recipiō	*take back, receive*
concēdō	*go with, withdraw, yield*	suscipiō	*take up, undertake*
colligō	*gather, collect*	comperiō	*find out, ascertain*
intellegō	*understand*	reperiō	*gain back, discover, find*
cōnsuēscō	*become accustomed*		

Verbs (continued)

expediō	*extricate, free*
arbitror	*consider, think*
cōnor	*try, attempt*
cōnspicor	*behold*
suspicor	*suspect*
hortor	*urge, advise*
moror	*delay, tarry*
commoror	*remain*
vagor	*roam*
versor	*turn about, dwell*
polliceor	*promise*
tueor	*gaze at, protect*
vereor	*fear, respect*
loquor	*talk*
colloquor	*talk together, confer*
nāscor	*be born*
proficīscor	*set forth, start*
queror	*complain*
sequor	*follow*
cōnsequor	*follow up, overtake, attain*
īnsequor	*follow on, pursue*
persequor	*follow through, pursue*
prōsequor	*follow on, pursue, escort*
subsequor	*follow closely*
ūtor	*use, employ*
adgredior	*step up, approach, attack*
congredior	*step together, meet*
prōgredior	*step forward, proceed*
patior	*suffer, allow*
orior	*rise*
adorior	*rise against, attack*
experior	*try out, test*
potior	*get power over, gain possession of*

Nouns

causa	*reason*
familia	*household*
fossa	*ditch*
grātia	*favor, influence, gratitude*
opera	*work, effort*
sententia	*feeling, opinion*
summa	*highest sum, total*
aedificium	*building*
carrus	*wagon, cart*
castellum	*fort, redoubt*
impedīmentum	*hindrance; (plu. baggage)*
initium	*beginning*
īnstitūtum	*custom*
iugum	*yoke, ridge*
lēgātus	*envoy, deputy*
līberī	*(freeborn) children*
nihil	*nothing*
pāgus	*district, clan*
subsidium	*reserve, reenforcement, assistance*
supplicium	*punishment*
tēlum	*missile, weapon*
tergum	*back, rear*
vadum	*shoal, ford*
vallum	*rampart*
verbum	*word*
vīcus	*village*
vulgus	*common crowd*
agmen	*marching column*
calamitās	*disaster*
centuriō	*centurion*
clāmor	*outcry, shout*
grātulātiō	*congratulation*
honor	*honor, glory, office*
hūmānitās	*kindliness, culture*
labor	*toil*
lēgātiō	*mission, embassy*
legiō	*legion*
maiōrēs	*ancestors*
mōs	*manner, habit*
mūnitiō	*fortification*
nātiō	*race, people*
nēmō	*nobody*
nōbilitās	*rank, nobility*
obses	*hostage*
opīniō	*belief, view*
ops	*aid, resources*

Nouns (continued)

opus	*work*	aditus	*approach*
plēbs	*common people*	cāsus	*fall, chance, accident*
quaestor	*quaestor*	commeātus	*supplies*
regiō	*boundary line, district*	cōnspectus	*view, sight*
		cursus	*running, course*
salūs	*health, safety*	impetus	*attack, charge, rush*
suspīciō	*suspicion*	magistrātus	*office, official*
terror	*fright, panic*	metus	*fear*
		occāsus	*falling, setting*
adulēscēns	*youth, young man*	portus	*harbor*
caedēs	*slaughter*	ūsus	*use, advantage, experience*
cliēns	*dependent, retainer, vassal*		
cohors	*cohort, troop*	plānitiēs	*plain*
collis	*hill*	rēs frūmentāria	*grain supply*
gēns	*family, clan, tribe*		

Adjectives, Pronouns

aeger	*sick*	audāx	*bold, daring*
aliēnus	*belonging to another, strange, unfavorable*	brevis	*short, brief*
		complūrēs	*several, very many*
angustus	*narrow*	familiāris	*belonging to the household, intimate*
apertus	*open*		
cēterī	*the others, the rest*	mīlitāris	*of a soldier*
commodus	*suitable, convenient*	necesse	*necessary*
dīversus	*turned away, different*	prior	*preceding, former*
fīrmus	*strong*	turpis	*base, disgraceful*
frūmentārius	*belonging to grain*	ūtilis	*useful*
iūstus	*just, fair*	vetus	*old, longstanding*
medius	*middle*		
nocturnus	*nightly*	alius	*another*
perpetuus	*unbroken, lasting*	alter	*the other (of two), second*
posterus	*next, later*		
prīvātus	*apart, private*	neuter	*neither (of two)*
quantus	*how great, as great*	nōnnūllus	*some*
singulī	*one at a time*	nūllus	*none, no*
superus	*upper*	sōlus	*alone, only*
tantus	*so great*	tōtus	*whole*
tūtus	*protected, safe*	ūllus	*any*
ūniversus	*all together*	uter	*which of two*
vetustus	*old, ancient*	uterque	*each of two, both*

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

circum	*around*	prope	*near, nearby*
extrā	*outside of, beyond*	suprā	*above, beyond*
īnfrā	*below*	ultrā	*beyond*
intrā	*inside, within*		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

aliter	*otherwise*
audācter	*boldly*
causā	*by reason of, for the sake of*
circiter	*about*
diū	*a long time*
ita	*thus, so*
itaque	*and thus, therefore*
item	*likewise*
modo	*only, just now*
noctū	*at night*
nōn modo . . . sed etiam	*not only . . . but also*
numquam	*never*
plērumque	*for the greater part, generally*
potius	*rather, preferably*
propterea	*on account of this, therefore*
quā	*by what way, where*
saepe	*often*
semper	*always*
sīc	*thus, so*
sōlum	*only*
tam	*thus, so*
cum	*when, since, although*
cum . . . tum	*both . . . and, not only . . . but also*
dum	*while, as long as, provided, until*
etsī	*and if, although*
nē	*lest, that not*
nisi	*if not, unless, except*
quoniam	*in as much as, since*
tamen	*however, nevertheless*
ut	*in order that, so that*

FOURTH HALF YEAR

Verbs

administrō	*govern, manage*
collocō	*place together, establish*
commendō	*entrust*
dēcertō	*fight a decisive battle*
dēsperō	*give up hope*
hiemō	*spend the winter*
iūrō	*make oath, swear*
coniūrō	*conspire, plot*
nūdō	*make bare, empty*
pācō	*make peace, subdue*
perturbō	*throw into confusion*
significō	*announce*
sollicitō	*stir up, tempt*
stō	*stand*
cōnstō	*stand with, agree*
īnstō	*stand on, press on, be at hand*
praestō	*stand before, excel, guarantee*
sublevō	*assist*
vastō	*lay waste*
compleō	*fill up*
mereō / mereor	*earn, deserve*
praebeō	*hold in front, afford, furnish*
adigō	*drive to, haul, move*
admittō	*let go, admit*
arcessō	*summon, invite*
cadō	*fall*
accidō	*befall, happen*
incidō	*befall, happen*
caedō	*fell, cut, kill*
concīdō	*kill*
cernō	*distinguish*
dēcernō	*decide, decree*
circumsistō	*hem in, surround*
comprehendō	*seize, grasp, understand*
cōnflīgō	*strike together, fight*
cōnsīdō	*settle, take position*
dēdō	*give over, devote, surrender*
ēdō	*put out, put forth*
dēdūcō	*lead away, launch*
subdūcō	*lead under, lead up to, draw up, beach*
dēserō	*give up, abandon*
incolō	*dwell in*
intercēdō	*go between, forbid, veto*

Verbs (continued)

prōcēdō	*go forward, advance*
interclūdō	*shut off, cut off*
iungō	*join*
coniungō	*joining together, unite*
minuō	*lessen*
nōscō	*learn, recognize*
opprimō	*crush, overwhelm*
pendō	*hang, suspend, pay*
pōscō	*demand claim*
regō	*direct, rule*
dīrigō	*direct, guide*
statuō	*set up, fix, determine*
cōnstituō	*put together, establish, decide*
īnstituō	*set up, establish, undertake*
restituō	*place back, restore*
sūmō	*take*
cōnsūmō	*use up*
tegō	*cover, conceal*
vertō	*turn*
advertō	*turn to, proceed against*
animadvertō	*turn the mind to, observe*
convertō	*turn around, change*
revertō	*turn back, return*
efficiō	*work out, accomplish, bring about*
reficiō	*make over, repair*
praecipiō	*advise, give directions*
aperiō	*open*
impediō	*hinder*
eō	*go*
adeō	*go to, visit*
ineō	*go into, undertake*
intereō	*perish*
pereō	*go through, perish*
redeō	*go back, return*
trānseō	*go across, cross*
ferō	*bear, bring, carry*
afferō	*bring to*
cōnferō	*bring together, collect, transport*
dēferō	*carry away, report*
differō	*be different, differ, postpone*
īnferō	*bring in, bring against*
offerō	*bring against, offer*
perferō	*bear through, endure, announce*
referō	*bring back, report*
fīō	*be made, happen, become*
mālō	*prefer*
nōlō	*be unwilling*
volō	*be willing, wish*
admīror	*wonder at*
pābulor	*forage*
populor	*lay waste, ravage*
nancīscor	*obtain*
mētior	*measure out, distribute*

Nouns

ancora	*anchor*
angustiae	*narrowness, defile, pass*
aquila	*eagle*
contrōversia	*dispute, quarrel*
contumēlia	*insult*
disciplīna	*training, discipline*
fīdūcia	*confidence*
īnsidiae	*ambush, treachery*
littera	*letter (of the alphabet); plu. a letter, letters*
māteria	*timber*
mora	*delay*
perfidia	*treachery*
praeda	*prey, booty*
vigilia	*night watch, guard*
captīvus	*captive, prisoner*
cibus	*food*
colloquium	*conference*
concilium	*calling together, meeting*
dētrīmentum	*loss*
hīberna	*winter quarters*
intervāllum	*space between walls, interval*

Nouns (continued)

mandātum	*commission*
mūrus	*(town) wall*
nūntius	*news, message, messenger*
pābulum	*fodder*
pīlum	*spear*
praefectus	*captain, commander*
respōnsum	*answer*
sagittārius	*archer*
saxum	*rock*
scūtum	*shield*
stīpendium	*payment, tax, campaign*
studium	*eagerness*
tormentum	*military engine*
tribūnus	*tribune*
tumulus	*small hill, mound*
ventus	*wind*
vinculum	*bond, fetter*
aes	*copper, bronze, money*
agger	*mound, rampart, causeway*
dēditiō	*surrender*
dēfēnsor	*defender*
eques	*horseman, knight; plu. cavalry*
ēruptiō	*breaking out, sally*
exercitātiō	*training*
explōrātor	*scout*
factiō	*party, faction.*
funditor	*slinger*
iūs iūrandum	*oath*
lapis	*stone*
latus	*side*
lītus	*coast, shore, beach*
mercātor	*trader*
mulier	*woman*
mūnus	*task, duty, service, offering*
obsidiō	*siege*
occāsiō	*opportunity*
onus	*burden*
oppugnātiō	*assault*
palūs	*swamp, marsh*
pecus (-oris)	*cattle*
pedes	*foot soldier*
prex	*prayer*
profectiō	*departure*
pulvis	*dust*
servitūs	*slavery*
sponte suā	*of one's own will, voluntarily*
statiō	*outpost, picket*
tempestās	*period of time, weather, storm*
voluntas	*willingness, good will*
classis	*fleet*
famēs	*hunger, starvation*
frōns (-tis)	*forehead, front*
īgnis	*fire*
turris	*tower*
vallēs	*valley*
aestus	*heat, tide*
ēventus	*outcome, result*
prīncipātus	*leadership*
rēs mīlitāris	*warfare*
speciēs	*appearance*

Adjectives, Pronouns

cōnfertus	*crowded together, dense*
continuus	*unbroken*
cotīdiānus	*daily*
dēfessus	*tired out*
exiguus	*limited, little*
ferus	*wild, fierce*
invītus	*against one's will*
onerārius	*suitable for burden, transport (ship)*
oppidānus	*of the town, townsman*
opportūnus	*at the right time, suitable*
plērīque	*the greater part, majority*
prīstinus	*former, of old*
quiētus	*at rest, peaceful*
repentīnus	*sudden*
tardus	*slow*
vacuus	*empty*

Adjectives, Pronouns (continued)

citerior	*this side of, hither*	**tot**	*so many*
dēclīvis	*sloping down*	**totidem**	*just as many*
equester	*of a horseman, equestrian*	**aliquis**	*some, any*
incolumis	*unharmed*	**quīcumque**	*whoever*
inermis	*unarmed*	**quīdam**	*a certain one, someone*
interior	*inner*	**quisquam**	*any one at all*
pedester	*of a footsoldier, on foot*	**quisque**	*each one*

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

contrā	*against, opposite*	**quoque**	*also, too*
praeter	*along past, beside*	**repente**	*suddenly*
		rūrsus	(*turned back*) *again*
admodum	*very, very much*	**sīcut (sīcutī)**	*just as*
adversus	(*turned toward*), *facing, opposite*	**simul**	*together, at the same time*
clam	*secretly*	**statim**	*at once, immediately*
confestim	*promptly*	**subitō**	*suddenly*
cotīdiē	*every day, daily*	**ultrō**	*beyond, unasked, voluntarily*
deinde	*thereupon, next*	**ūnā**	*together*
ferē	*almost, about, generally*	**undique**	*from (on) all sides*
		usque	*up to*
frūstrā	*in vain*	**vix**	*barely, scarcely*
grātīs	*for nothing*		
intereā	*meanwhile*		
nōndum	*not yet*	**an**	*or (in a question)*
omnīnō	*altogether, at all*	**at**	*but*
paene	*almost*	**nēve (neu)**	*and that not*
partim	*partly*	**postquam (posteāquam)**	(*later than*), *after*
paulātim	*little by little*		
paulisper	*for a little while*	**priusquam**	(*sooner than*), *before, until*
paulō	(*by*) *a little*		
paulum	(*for*) *a little*		
postrīdiē	*the day after, next day*	**quīn**	*indeed,* (*but*) *that* (*with negative expressions of doubt*)
praesertim	*particularly*		
praetereā	*besides this, moreover*		
prīdiē	*on the day before*	**quod sī**	*but if, and if*
prīmō	*at first*	**quōminus**	(*that less*), *lest*
prīmum	*first*	**sī quis**	*if any, whoever*
procul	*afar*	**vel**	*or*

LATIN—Two Years

Friday, January 21, 1955—1.15 to 4.15 p.m., only

Answer all seven questions.

I. Translate the following passages into English:

[Caesar has difficulty getting troops across the Adriatic.]

Caesar, XI diēs in urbe Rōmā morātus, cum praesidiō parvō ad urbem Brundisium profectus est. Legiōnēs XII equitātumque omnem eō venīre iusserat. Hic portus nōn longē ā Graeciā aberat, ubi Pompeius cum maximīs cōpiīs in castrīs erat. Postquam Brundisium vēnit, ex hībernīs legiōnēs equitēsque convocāvit, ut trāns mare celeriter nāvigārent. Postrīdiē septem legiōnēs ad Graeciam trānsportātae sunt et omnēs mīlitēs sine perīculō in terram ēgressī sunt. Eādem nocte nāvēs ad portum Brundisium ā Caesare remittuntur ut reliquae legiōnēs equitātusque trānsportārī possent. Ipse in Graeciā remanet. Calēnum lēgātum, quī nāvibus praepositus erat, hanc rem conficere magnā cum celeritāte iussit. Sed Bibulus, lēgātus Pompeī, XXX nāvēs capere potuit. Nāvēs omnēs incendit eōdemque īgne nautās interfēcit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Civīlī,* III, 6-8 (adapted) [20]

[In spite of a generally friendly spirit between the two armies, a truce talk is interrupted by hostile action.]

Inter castra Pompeī atque Caesaris *tantum* erat flūmen Apsus, multaque inter sē colloquia mīlitēs habēbant; nūllum tēlum multōs diēs trāns flūmen iactum est. Caesar lēgātum P. Vatīnium ad rīpam ipsam flūminis mittit quī magnā vōce de pāce loquerētur. Dixit, "Cīvēs ad aliōs cīvēs de pāce et de omnium salūte lēgātōs mittere dēbent." Vatīnius cum silentiō ā mīlitibus et Pompeī et Caesaris audītus est. Quīdam mīles ab alterā rīpā respondit Aulum Varrōnem ad concilium cum Vatīniō ventūrum esse. Cum lēgātī duo posterō diē vēnissent, magnā multitūdo *quoque* convēnit. Tum T. Labiēnus prōgreditur et cum Vatīniō *īrātē* dīcere incipit. Subitō undique tēla missa sunt; vulnerātī sunt complūrēs mīlitēs et tres centuriōnēs. Tum Labiēnus clamāvit, "Nunc nūlla pāx esse potest."

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Civīlī,* III, 19 (adapted) [20]

tantum — only, nothing but
quoque — also
īrātē — angrily

II. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]

a. Since Labienus was fortifying the camp of the Romans, the Gauls remained in their fields.

b. The farmers knew why enemies had laid waste the forest at that time.

c. The Romans fought so bravely in Gaul that the whole country was conquered within a few years.

d. After many towns had been captured, the Romans were able to make peace in all places.

e. Envoys will be sent quickly to Caesar in order to talk with him in camp.

f. The sailors said that our ships had sailed across the sea to the province.

III. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English *each* of the questions below. [10]

[Unable to defend their camp against Caesar, the Germans are overwhelmingly defeated.]

Germānī, post tergum clāmōre audītō, cum suōs interficī vidērent, armīs dēiectīs signīsque mīlitāribus relictīs, sē ex castrīs ēiēcērunt. Cum ad cōnfluentem Mosae et Rhēnī pervēnissent, fugā dēspērātā et magnō numerō interfectō, reliquī sē in flūmen Rhēnum praecipitāvērunt; ibi, vī fluminis oppressī, periērunt. Nostrī omnēs, paucīs vulnerātīs, sē in castra recēpērunt. Caesar Germānīs quī in castrīs remānserant discēdendī potestātem fēcit. Illī, supplicia cruciātūsque Gallōrum timentēs, cum agrōs eōrum vāstāvissent, remanēre cum Caesare sē velle dixērunt. Hīs Caesar libertātem dedit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō,* IV, 15 (adapted)

a. Where was noise heard?

b. What did the Germans see?

c. What did the German soldiers do as they rushed from the camp?

d. Why did they plunge into the Rhine?

e. Why did they perish?

f. What casualties did the Romans suffer?

g. To what group of Germans did Caesar give an opportunity of withdrawing?

h. Why did they fear cruel retaliation from the Gauls?

i. What did they say they wanted to do?

j. What was Caesar's reaction?

IV. On the line at the right of each of *six* of the sentences below, write the expression, chosen from those in parentheses, that is grammatically correct. [6]

a. Multī Rōmānī in illō bellō (ab hostibus, hostibus) interfectī sunt. *a*.....

b. Magister (līberīs, līberōs) persuādēbit ut veniant. *b*.....

c. Mercātōrēs in Britanniam properābant ut gentēs ibi (videant, vidērent.) *c*.....

d. Hostēs (cum virtūte, virtūte) pugnāvērunt. *d*.....

e. Puer (illō diē, in illō diē) profectus est. *e*.....

f. Nauta rogāvit cur nāvēs nōn (pervēnerant, pervēnissent). *f*.....

g. Puella (librō, librum) ūtī cupit. *g*.....

h. Mīlitēs ad castra (revēnisse, revēnissent) audīvī. *h*.....

V. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

a-b. genitive singular of *illud tempus* — *a-b*.....

c-d. ablative singular of *gravis gladius* — *c-d*.....

e-f. nominative plural of *haec puella* — *e-f*.....

g-h. accusative plural of *exercitus magnus* — *g-h*.....

i-j. present indicative third plural of *arbitror* — *i*.....

eō — *j*.....

k. future indicative first singular active of *respondeō* — *k*.....

l-m. present subjunctive third singular passive of *occupō* — *l*.....

interficiō — *m*.....

n. pluperfect subjunctive third singular active of *vocō* — *n*.....

o-p. present active and perfect passive infinitives of *capiō* — *o*.....

p.....

q-r. present active and future active participles of *habeō* — *q*.....

r.....

s. adverb from *brevis* — *s*.....

t. superlative nominative singular masculine of *magnus* — *t*.....

VI. On the lines at the right of *each* sentence below, write (1) a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation, (2) the word or expression in the accompanying list that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [8]

a. That country was *nominally* a democracy. — *a*(1).....
by decree for many years in name temporarily — (2).....

b. The project required much *collaboration.* — *b*(1).....
checking efficiency library research working together — (2).....

c. The decision did not affect his *promotion.* — *c*(1).....
advancement bonus dismissal pay — (2).....

d. The *sequence* of events was clear to everybody. — *d*(1).....
importance significance order timing — (2).....

e. Magellan called it the *Pacific* Ocean. — *e*(1).....
blue deep extensive peaceful — (2).....

f. In our schools the study of English is *mandatory.* — *f*(1).....
neglected optional prolonged required — (2).....

g. Only God is *omnipotent.* — *g*(1).....
all-powerful divine everywhere immortal — (2).....

h. He wanted to *accept* the decoration. *h*(1).....
apply for receive reject wear (2).....

VII. On the line at the right of each of *ten* of the statements below, write the word or expression that best completes the statement. [10]

a. Rēx deōrum in monte Olympō erat (Apollō, Iuppiter, Mārs, Vulcānus). *a*.....

b. Magistrātūs inter Gallōs erant (druidēs, equitēs, plēbēs, senātōrēs). *b*.....

c. In legiōne Rōmānā erant decem (alae, centuriae, cohortēs, manipulī). *c*.....

d. The Germans defeated by Caesar were led by their king, (Ariovistus, Arminius, Orgetorix, Vercingetorix). *d*.....

e. A Roman night watch lasted (2, 3, 4, 5) hours. *e*.....

f. Lutetia was the original name of (Lisbon, London, Paris, Rome). *f*.....

g. The legendary inventor who flew on wings of feathers and wax was (Atlas, Daedalus, Hercules, Jason). *g*.....

h. The Haeduan who caused Caesar much difficulty was (Ambiorix, Boduognatus, Cassivellaunus, Dumnorix). *h*.....

i. After his first important victory, a leader received the title of (*dux, imperātor, pontifex maximus, praefectus*). *i*.....

j. Gladiators in the arena hailed the emperor with (*Dīvide et imperā, In hōc signō vincēs, Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus, Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī*). *j*.....

k. *Fossa vallumque* refers to the (fortifications of a camp, heavy baggage, siege equipment, tools for digging). *k*.....

l. The name Cincinnatus brings to our mind an episode involving (a bridge, a farm, an exchange of prisoners, endurance of torture). *l*.....

m. Vercingetorix surrendered to Caesar after the siege of (*Alesia, Bibrax, Gergovia, Noviodunum*). *m*.....

n. Remus was the twin of (Octavius, Regulus, Romulus, Tarquinius). *n*.....

LATIN—Two Years

Monday, June 20, 1955—1.15 to 4.15 p.m., only

Answer all seven questions.

I. Translate the following passages into English:

[After the military success of the Carthaginians in Italy, Mago shows how much Hannibal has accomplished.]

Nūntius post magnam victōriam Carthāginiēnsium in Āfricam vēnerat. Itaque Māgo, frāter Hannibalis, senātuī in urbe Carthāgine dīxit: "Frāter meus cum sex imperātōribus Rōmānīs in proeliō contendit. Exercitus Rōmānus erat maximus sed, multitūdine mīlitum Rōmānōrum interfectā, reliquī effūgērunt. Post hanc victōriam cīvēs urbis Capuae Hannibalī sē trādidērunt. Propter hanc victōriam deīs immortālibus grātiās agere dēbēmus." Tum Māgo *ānulōs* Rōmānōrum quī in hōc proeliō interfectī erant in *cūriam* portārī iussit. Rōmānī quī auctōritātis magnae erant hōs ānulōs habēbant. Numerus ānulōrum erat magnus. Itaque Carthāginiēnsēs arbitrātī sunt victōriam imperātōris Hannibalis fuisse maximam.

—T. Līvī *Ab Urbe Conditā,* Liber XXIII, xi (adapted) [20]

ānulus—finger ring
cūria—senate-house

Caesar, cum ab hībernīs in Italiam discēderet, lēgātōs convocāvit quōs legiōnibus praeposuerat. Hīs imperāvit ut multās nāvēs hieme aedificārent. Fōrmam nāvium novārum *dēmōnstrat,* quae lātiōrēs esse dēbent quam aliae nāvēs illīus temporis. Māteriās quae ūsuī ad armandās nāvēs sunt ex Hispāniā portārī iubet.

Tum ipse ab Italiā in Īllyricum proficīscitur, quod *Pīrustās* in illā regiōne bellum gerere audīverat. Eō cum vēnisset, ex cīvitātibus mīlitēs certum in locum convenīre iubet. Quā rē nūntiātā, Pīrustae lēgātōs ad eum mittunt quī dicant sē parātōs esse dē iniūriīs *satisfacere.* Audītā ōrātiōne eōrum, Caesar obsidēs statim ad sē addūcī iubet.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō,* V, 1 (adapted) [20]

dēmōnstrāre—describe, explain
Pīrustae—a tribe
satisfacere dē—apologize for

II. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]

a. On the same day our general heard that the leader of the Germans had gone across the river.
b. In all battles Caesar's soldiers fought so bravely that few were killed by the Gauls.
c. When the Helvetians had destroyed all the grain, they departed without delay.
d. After the messengers had been killed, envoys came to seek peace.
e. The man hurried out of the town with his son in order that they might see the forces of the enemy.
f. The boys and girls asked why the large cities of the province had not been captured by the legions.

III. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English *each* of the questions below.

Cīvēs Massiliae, reī frūmentāriae inopiā adductī, in nāvālī proeliō superātī, cum auxilia ē prōvinciīs obtinēre nōn possent, Caesarī sē dēdidērunt. Eōdem tempore nāvēs Brūtī, quae in portū erant, urbem Massiliam *custōdiēbant.* Brūtus trēs aliās nāvēs repellere potuit quae auxilium cīvibus Massiliae ferre cōnābantur. Tum cīvēs arma ex oppidō ferre et pecūniam ex *pūblicō* trādere iussī sunt. Quibus rēbus cōnfectīs, Caesar ibi duās legiōnēs praesidiō relinquit; cēterās in Italiam mittit; ipse ad urbem proficīscitur.

Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī,* II, 22 (adapted)

custōdīre—to watch, guard
pūblicum—treasury

a. What did the citizens of Massilia do? [1]
b. Give three reasons for this act. [3]
c. How was the city being guarded? [1]
d. What were the three other ships trying to do? [1]
e. What two things were the Massilians ordered to do? [2]
f. What forces were left as a garrison? [1]
g. What did Caesar then do? [1]

IV. On the line at the right of *each* sentence below, write the word or expression, chosen from those in the parentheses, that is gramatically correct. [6]

a. Hostis tam celeriter cucurrit ut nautae eum capere (nē, nōn) possent. *a*.....
b. Urbs (ā cīvibus bonīs, cīvibus bonīs) dēfēnsa est. *b*.....
c. Mīles celeriter fūgerat nē in proeliō (interficiātur, interficerētur). *c*.....
d. Nauta fīliōs suōs amat quod (bonī, bonōs) sunt. *d*.....
e. Caesar mīlitēs cum virtūte (pugnant, pugnāre) dīcit. *e*.....
f. Pater (ad fīlium, fīliō) pecūniam dedit. *f*.....
g. Labiēnus (legiōnī decimae, legiōnem decimam) praepositus est. *g*.....
h. (Ūnam hōram, Ūna hōra) labōrābimus. *h*.....
i. Cōpiae Gallōrum (castra, castrīs) potīrī nōn potuērunt. *i*.....
j. Paucī virī (in oppidō, in oppidum) nunc sunt. *j*.....
k. Cum carrus (erat, esset) maximus, summā difficultāte movērī poterat. *k*.....
l. Puella (cum mātre, mātre) veniet. *l*.....

V. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

a-b. accusative singular of *obses clārus* *a-b*.....
c-d. ablative singular of *exercitus Rōmānus* *c-d*.....
e-f. dative plural of *nūntius celer* *e-f*.....
g-h. accusative singular of *eadem silva* *g-h*.....
i. superlative nominative singular masculine of *bonus* *i*.....
j. superlative of *graviter* *j*.....
k. imperfect indicative passive third person plural of *videō* *k*.....
l-n. future indicative third person singular of *eō* *l*.....

possum *m*.....

polliceor *n*.....

o. perfect indicative active second person singular of *mittō* *o*.....

p-q. present subjunctive active first person plural of *mūniō* *p*.....

maneō *q*.....

r. pluperfect subjunctive passive first person singular of *portō* *r*.....

s. perfect infinitive passive of *dūcō* *s*.....

t. present participle of *ferō* *t*.....

VI. For *each* sentence below, write in Column I a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression below each sentence that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [8]

	Column I	*Column II*
Illustration: The explanation was made in a very *amicable* manner. (1) angry (2) belligerent (3) friendly (4) verbose	amicus	3
	Column I	*Column II*
a. Voters do not always select the best *legislators*. (1) lawmakers (2) magistrates (3) officials (4) senators	*a*.....	*a*.....
b. They had hopes of *reversing* the trend of modern German history. (1) hastening (2) repeating (3) slowing down (4) turning back	*b*.....	*b*.....
c. The basis for this *doctrine* is not well known. (1) action (2) feeling (3) teaching (4) treaty	*c*.....	*c*.....
d. He was attracted to the job by its *pecuniary* aspects. (1) dangerous (2) financial (3) romantic (4) scientific	*d*.....	*d*.....
e. A spotlight was centered on the skilful *equestrian*. (1) acrobat (2) horseman (3) juggler (4) swimmer	*e*.....	.....
f. A series of *minor* complications followed. (1) challenging (2) novel (3) serious (4) unimportant	*f*.....	*f*.....
g. The candidate's record was a *potent* factor in the election. (1) damaging (2) powerful (3) primary (4) unusual	*g*.....	*g*.....
h. Congress had already *convened*. (1) adjourned (2) deliberated (3) met (4) recessed	*h*.....	*h*.....

VII. On the line at the right of each of *ten* of the statements below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [10]

a. Caesar scrīpsit, "Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs (1) quīnque (2) duās (3) trēs (4) quattuor *a*.....

b. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs (1) Garumna (2) Matrona (3) Rhodanus (4) Sēquana flūmen dīvidit. *b*.....

c. Signum legiōnis Rōmānae erat (1) aquila (2) ariēs (3) signifer (4) vēxillum. *c*.....

d. The Helvetians felt themselves betrayed by their chieftain (1) Casticus (2) Dumnorix (3) Orgetorix (4) Vercingetorix *d*.....

e. The protection of shields overlapped above the soldiers' heads was called a (1) *scūtum* (2) *testūdo* (3) *vāllum* (4) *vīnea.* *e*.....

f. *Mīles expedītus* means a soldier who was (1) a scout (2) an expert swordsman (3) dishonorably discharged (4) without baggage. *f*.....

g. In their war with King Pyrrhus, the Romans first encountered the use in battle of (1) chariots (2) elephants (3) Greek fire (4) molten lead. *g*.....

h. At Caesar's death he was holding the office of (1) censor (2) consul (3) dictator (4) proconsul *h*.....

i. *That is* is represented by the abbreviation (1) e.g. (2) etc. (3) ibid. (4) i.e. *i*.....

j. Because they were farthest from the luxuries of civilization, Caesar said that the (1) *Ambarrī* (2) *Belgae* (3) *Helvētiī* (4) *Parīsiī* were the bravest tribe of Gaul. *j*.....

k. The mythical "golden touch" was once held by King (1) Aeetes (2) Croesus (3) Midas (4) Priam. *k*.....

l. The Romans generally referred to the Mediterranean as *Mare* (1) *Africānum* (2) *Magnum* (3) *Nostrum* (4) *Optimum.* *l*.....

m. In order to help the Argonauts escape from Colchis, Medea killed her (1) brother (2) father (3) sister (4) son. *m*.....

n. While Caesar was governor, a part of Free Gaul was overrun by the German king (1) Ambiorix (2) Ariovistus (3) Dumnorix (4) Vercingetorix. *n*.....

o. When the Etruscans marched on Rome, the bridge over the Tiber was defended by (1) Aeneas (2) Horatius (3) Romulus (4) Tarquinius. *o*.....

LATIN—Two Years

Monday, January 23, 1956—1.15 to 4.15 p.m., **only**

Answer all seven questions.

I. Translate the following passages into English:

Vercingetorīge captō et omnī Galliā victā, Caesar mīlitēs in hībernīs *reficere* ā tantīs labōribus voluit, cum ā superiōre aestāte bellum nūllō tempore intermissum esset. Itaque Caesar Mārcum Antōnium quaestōrem suīs hibernīs praefēcit. Ipse cum equitātūs praesidiō ab oppidō Bibracte proficīscitur ad legiōnem XIII quam in fīnibus Biturīgum collocāverat, nōn longē ā fīnibus Haeduōrum. Huic legiōnī iungit legiōnem XI. Hae legiōnēs duae in mignīs proeliīs ad Alesiam nōn pugnāverant; quam ob causam incolumēs erant et sine vulneribus.

Duābus cohortibus ad impedīmenta dēfendenda relīctīs, exercitum in agrōs Biturīgum dūcit. Perterritī Biturīgēs, quī prīmum adventum Rōmānōrum effugere potuerant, nunc in fīnitimās cīvitātēs properāvērunt, sed *frūstrā,* quod Caesar magnīs itineribus sequēbātur et celeritās erat tanta ut Rōmānī Biturīgēsque in illās cīvitātēs eōdem tempore venīrent. Itaque condiciōnēs pācis celeriter factae sunt.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō,* VIII, 1-3 (adapted) [20]

reficiō—rest
frūstrā—in vain

Tīmotheus, Conōnis fīlius, erat Athēniēnsis. Hic suīs virtūtibus glōriam quam ā patre accēperat *auxit;* fuit ēgregius nōn sōlum in rēbus mīlitāribus sed etiam in cīvitāte regendā. Multa oppida bellō vīcit et templum clārum in īnsulā Samō *restituit.* Contrā Cotum, rēgem Thrāciae, bella gessit et ab eō multam pecūniam praedamque cēpit. Nātiōnēs multae Athēniēnsibus sine morā sē dedērunt. Hae victōriae fuērunt tantae ut magistrātūs statuam Tīmotheī in forō pōnerent ut memoria eius manēret.

Post multōs annōs Athēniēnsēs undique bellō pressī sunt. Īnsulam Samum āmīsērunt; rēgēs barbarī contrā eōs arma cēpērunt. Menestheus factus est magistrātus et populus postulāvit ut ille cum Tīmotheō ad bellum proficīscerētur. In hīs virīs tanta erat auctōritās ut magna esset spēs victōriae. Tamen, cum ad īnsulam Samum appropinquārent, magna tempestās orto est; sine victōriā sē recēpērunt eōdem unde profectī erant, complūribus āmissīs nāvibus.

—Nepos, *Dē Virīs Illustribus* (adapted) [20]

auxit—from augeō
restituō—restore, rebuild

II. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]

a. After many hostages had been killed, envoys came to Caesar concerning peace.

b. The farmers understood why their fields had been destroyed at that time.

c. The Gauls had so great a number of brave men that they were able to defend themselves easily.

d. Caesar's messengers announced that a great leader of the Gauls had been captured in this town.

e. The soldiers will come to the river quickly in order to build a bridge into Germany.
f. The men could not find the boys and girls, since they had gone into the forest with friends.

III. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English *each* of the questions below. [10]

Ita ūnō diē sex proeliīs factīs, tribus ad oppidum Dyrrachium, tribus ad mūnītiōnēs ratiōne habitā, circiter duo mīlia ex Pompēiānīs cecidisse reperiēbāmus, centuriōnēsque multōs. In eō numerō fuit Valerius Flaccus, L. Flaccī fīlius, quī praetor Asiam obtinuerat. Ad Caesarem signa mīlitāria sex relāta sunt. Nostrī nōn amplius XX omnibus proeliīs interfectī sunt. Sed in castellō nūllus mīles fuit sine vulnere, quattuorque ex ūnā cohorte centuriōnēs oculōs āmīsērunt. Caesarī nūntiātum est mīlia sagittārum circiter XXX in castellum coniecta esse. In scūtō Scaevae centuriōnis fortissimī inventa sunt *forāmina* CXX.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī*, III, 53 (adapted)

forāmen, forāminis—hole

a. Where had the six battles been fought?
b. Within what period had all this occurred?
c. What losses were suffered by Pompey's forces?
d. Who was Valerius Flaccus?
e. How many of Caesar's men were slain?
f. How many centurions lost their eyesight?
g. How many of the soldiers in the fort were wounded?
h. What indicates that the bombardment was very heavy?
i. What was the condition of Scaeva's shield?
j. Who was Scaeva?

IV. On the line at the right of *each* sentence below, write the word or expression, chosen from those in the parentheses, that is grammatically correct. [6]

a. Caesar lēgātum (cohortibus, cohortēs) praeficiet. *a*.....
b. Castra (ā mīlitibus paucīs, mīlitibus paucīs) mūnīta sunt. *b*.....
c. Cōpiae (tēla bona, tēlīs bonīs) ūtuntur. *c*.....
d. Cum fortiter (pugnet, pugnāret), mīles ā barbarīs nōn interficiētur. *d*.....
e. Exercitus in (castra, castrīs) veniet. *e*.....
f. Familia nostra ad Italiam nāvigāvit (Rōmam vidēre, ut Rōmam vidēret). *f*.....
g. Equitēs (in vigiliā prīmā, vigiliā prīmā) ex castrīs contendērunt. *g*.....
h. Vir celeriter fūgit (nē, ut nōn) caperētur. *h*.....
i. Agricolae (ad urbem, urbī) eunt. *i*.....
j. (Legiō, Legiōnem) in silvā esse scīmus. *j*.....
k. Lēgātus quaesīvit quis litterās (tulerat, tulisset). *k*.....
l. Gallī oppidum (celeritāte, cum celeritāte) expugnāvērunt. *l*.....

V. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

a-b. genitive singular of *mīles sōlus*	*a-b*.....
c-d. ablative singular of *haec aciēs*	*c-d*.....
e-f. nominative plural of *mare omne*	*e-f*.....
g-h. dative plural of *socius fortis*	*g-h*.....
i. superlative of *ācriter*	*i*.....
j. nominative singular masculine of the comparative of *bonus*	*j*.....
k-l-m. active infinitives of *mittō*	*k*.....
	l.....
	m.....
n-o. present indicative third person singular of *possum*	*n*.....
cōnor	*o*.....
p. perfect indicative active third person plural of *vincō*	*p*.....
q-r. present subjunctive passive first person singular of *prohibeō*	*q*.....
audiō	*r*.....
s. pluperfect subjunctive active second person plural of *nāvigō*	*s*.....
t. present participle of *portō*	*t*.....

VI. For *eight* of the sentences below, write in Column I a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression below each sentence that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [8]

[Illustration: The explanation was made in a very *amicable* manner.

(1) angry (2) belligerent (3) friendly (4) verbose

Column I	*Column II*
amicus	3
.....	.....]

	Column I	*Column II*
a. A very *perilous* route will be followed. (1) dangerous (2) precipitous (3) rough (4) scenic	*a*.....	*a*.....
b. Divine power is *infinite.* (1) awesome (2) endless (3) evident (4) majestic	*b*.....	*b*.....
c. She is a very *amiable* person. (1) attractive (2) likable (3) quiet (4) talkative	*c*.....	*c*.....
d. Such a report cannot be *credited.* (1) accepted (2) believed (3) considered (4) denied	*d*.....	*d*.....
e. Television programs depicting antisocial conduct sometimes lead to *aggression* in children. (1) acts of hostility (2) sullenness (3) tantrums (4) unusual behavior	*e*.....	*e*.....

f. Stars are classified according to their *magnitude.*
(1) beauty (2) color (3) remoteness (4) size *f*..... *f*.....

g. The king was *deposed* by a clique of nobles.
(1) beheaded (2) rebuked (3) removed
(4) threatened *g*..... *g*.....

h. There are many *potent* drugs on the market.
(1) expensive (2) new (3) powerful (4) wonderful *h*..... *h*.....

VII. On the line at the right of each of *ten* of the statements below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [10]

a. Fīlia rēgis (1) Atalanta (2) Helena (3) Mēdēa (4) Prōserpina nōmine amābat Jāsonem. *a*.....

b. (1) Iuppiter (2) Mercurius (3) Neptūnis (4) Vulcānus erat nūntius deōrum. *b*.....

c. (1) Brūtus (2) Cincinnātus (3) Horātius (4) Scaevola contrā Etrūscōs pontem dēfendit. *c*.....

d. The Rhine River was known to the legions as the (1) *Arar* (2) *Mātrona* (3) *Rhēnus* (4) *Rhodanus* *d*.....

e. On his way home from the Trojan War, (1) Achilles (2) Ajax (3) Paris (4) Ulysses wandered for ten years. *e*.....

f. In Caesar's time the boundary between Italy and Gaul was the river (1) Garonne (2) Po (3) Rubicon (4) Tiber *f*.....

g. The chief official in the Roman republic was the (1) consul (2) praetor (3) quaestor (4) tribune *g*.....

h. Modern Paris was first called (1) *Alesia* (2) *Genava* (3) *Lutetia* (4) *Massilia* *h*.....

i. A Roman soldier carrying a pack was called *mīles* (1) *ēvocātus* (2) *expedītus* (3) *impedītus* (4) *legiōnārius* *i*.....

j. *Corōna cīvica* was a (1) public official (2) soldier's decoration (3) tunic (4) weapon *j*.....

k. Caesar became governor of Gaul in B. C. (1) 753 (2) 100 (3) 58 (4) 44 *k*.....

l. "Note well" or "Pay close attention" is represented by the abbreviation (1) A.D. (2) N.B. (3) p.m. (4) P.S. *l*.....

m. In the Gallic wars Caesar had trouble with the treacherous Dumnorix, brother of (1) Casticus (2) Diviciacus Orgetorix (4) Vercingetorix *m*.....

n. Chariot races were held in the (1) *Circus Maximus* (2) *Forum* (3) *Thermae* (4) *Via Sacra* *n*.....

LATIN—Two Years

Monday, June 18, 1956—1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

Answer all seven questions.

I. Translate the following passages into English:

[While the Romans are pursuing the Britons, Caesar hears that a storm has seriously damaged his fleet. During the interval required for necessary repairs, the Britons make preparations to fight back.]

Hīs rēbus cognitīs, Caesar legiōnēs equitātumque revocārī iubet atque ipse ad nāvēs revertitur. Eandem rem, quam ex nūntiīs litterīsque cognōverat, *cōram* perspicit. Āmissīs circiter XL nāvibus, reliquae tamen magnō labōre *reficī* poterant. Itaque ex legiōnibus *fabrōs* dēligit et ex Galliā aliōs vocārī iubet. Caesar Labiēnō scrībit ut nāvēs mittat ad eās legiōnēs quae sunt in Britanniā. Ipse exīstimat omnēs nāvēs in terram dūcī et cum castrīs ūnā mūnītiōne coniungī debēre, etsī haec rēs erat difficillima. In hīs rēbus circiter diēs decem cōnsūmit. Nāvibus in terram ductīs et castrīs mūnītīs, cōpiās praesidiō nāvibus relinquit. Ipse ad Britanniam proficīscitur. Cum eō pervēnisset, magnae cōpiae Britannōrum undique in eum locum iam convēnerant. Imperium huius bellī permissum erat Cassivellaunō, cuius fīnēs flūmen *Tamesis* ā maritimīs cīvitātibus dīvidit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, V, 11 (adapted) [20]

cōram—with his own eyes
reficere—to repair
fabrōs—skilled workmen
Tamesis—Thames

[Pompey's officer, Afranius, takes action against Caesar's forces whose carefree march has been interrupted by a torrential storm.]

Nūntiātur Afrāniō magnōs commeātūs, quī ad Caesarem portābantur, ad flūmen altissimum morātōs esse. Ob tempestātem māximam trans hoc flūmen portārī nōn potuērunt. Vēnerant eō *sagittāriī* ex Rutēnīs et equitēs ex Galliā cum multīs carrīs magnīsque impedīmentīs. Erant quoque hominum mīlia circiter sex cum servīs līberīsque; sed nūllus ōrdō erat, nūllum imperium certum, cum omnēs sine timōre iter facerent. Erant complūrēs adulēscentēs, fīliī senātōrum; erant lēgātiōnēs cīvitātum; erant lēgātī Caesaris. Alta aqua flūminis hōs omnēs continēbat. Ad hōs premendōs Afrānius cum omnī equitātū tribusque legiōnibus nocte proficīscitur. Celeriter Gallī proelium committunt, sed, ubi legiōnēs Afrānī appropinquāre coepērunt, Gallī in proximōs montēs sē recēpērunt.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī*, I, 51 (adapted) [20]

sagittāriī—bowmen

II. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]

a. The Romans came so swiftly that the Gauls were not able to collect their forces.

b. After envoys had been sent to Caesar, peace was made in that region.

c. The Romans heard that the king of the Germans had crossed the Rhine into Gaul.

d. Since the town was well fortified, the commander of the legion did not wish to attack.
e. The messenger asked why the allies had not sent weapons to our soldiers at that time.
f. When all horsemen had gone from the province, the farmers returned to their villages.

III. Read this passage through carefully several times and then answer in English *each* of the questions below. [10]

Agēsilāus ā multīs scrīptōribus maximē laudātus est. Ex librīs eōrum cognōvimus Agēsilāum dē rēgnō Spartae cum Leōtychidē, frātris fīliō, contendisse.

Mōs erat Spartānīs trāditus ut duōs habērent semper rēgēs, dēlectōs ex duābus familiīs nōbilibus. Mortuus erat ūnus rēx, Agis, frāter Agēsilāī; fīlium relīquerat Leōtychidem. Is dē honōre rēgnī cum Agēsilāo contendit, neque id quod petīvit cōnsecūtus est.

Simul ac imperiō pōtītus est, Agēsilāus Spartānīs persuāsit ut cum exercitū sē mitterent in Asiam bellumque in rēgem in eā terrā inferrent. Nam fāma exierat Artaxerxēn, rēgem Persārum comparāre nāvēs exercitūsque, ut eōs in Graeciam mitteret. Datā potestāte Agēsilāus tantā celeritāte ūsus est ut in Asiam cum cōpiīs pervēnerit priusquam dūcēs Persārum scīrent Agēsilāum ex Graeciā profectum esse.

—Nepōs, *Dē Virīs Illūstribus*

a. How have writers described Agesilaus?
b. Who was Leotychides?
c. What custom regarding their rulers did Spartans observe?
d. How were they chosen?
e. What happened to King Agis?
f. What occurred between Agesilaus and Leotychides?
g. What did Agesilaus persuade the Spartans to do?
h. What forces was Artaxerxes preparing?
i. What was he planning to do with these forces?
j. How swiftly did the Spartans act?

IV. On the line at the right of *each* sentence below, write the word or expression, chosen from those in the parentheses, that is grammatically correct. [6]

a. Legiō fortiter pugnāvit (castra dēfendere, ut castra dēfenderet). *a*.....
b. Puella rogābat quis librum (legēbat, legeret). *b*.....
c. Nūntius (diē prīmō, in diē prīmō) vēnerat. *c*.....
d. Agricolae (ex silvā, silvā) prōgressī sunt. *d*.....
e. Gallī in Italiam vēnērunt (ad Rōmam capiendam, Rōmam capere). *e*.....
f. Frūmentum multum (ad equōs, equīs) dabitur. *f*.....
g. Servus (cum dīligentiā, dīligentiā) labōrat. *g*.....
h. (Eques, Equitem) in agrō fuisse audīvī. *h*.....
i. Crassus (oppidō, oppidum) praepōnētur. *i*.....
j. Germānī (vīcīs, vīcōs) potītī sunt. *j*.....
k. Hic puer erat (pedis, pede) celer. *k*.....
l. Exercitus decem (hōrās, hōrīs) iter fēcit. *l*.....

V. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

a-b.	genitive singular of *hic gladius*	*a-b*.....
c-d.	accusative singular of *puer fortis*	*c-d*.....
e-f.	ablative singular of *iter facile*	*e-f*.....
g-h.	genitive plural of *exercitus magnus*	*g-h*.....
i-j.	dative plural of *rēs ipsa*	*i-j*.....
k.	superlative nominative singular masculine of *gravis*	*k*.....
l.	adverb from *lātus*	*l*.....
m-n.	present indicative, first person plural, passive, of *dūcō, portō*	*m*..... *n*.....
o-p.	future indicative, third person plural, of *polliceor, eō*	*o*..... *p*.....
q.	present subjunctive, first person singular, active, of *videō*	*q*.....
r.	pluperfect subjunctive, third person singular, active, of *accipiō*	*r*.....
s.	present infinitive, passive, of *audiō*	*s*.....
t.	future passive participle (gerundive) of *occupō*	*t*.....

VI. For *each* sentence below, write in Column I a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression below each sentence that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [8]

	Column I	*Column II*
[Illustration: The explanation was made in a very *amicable* manner. (1) angry (2) belligerent (3) friendly (4) verbose	amicus	3]
a. He remembered the legal *verbiage* of the will. (1) bequests (2) codicils (3) trickiness (4) wordiness	*a*.....	*a*.....
b. A high degree of *amity* developed during the conference. (1) animosity (2) cooperation (3) friendliness (4) stubbornness	*b*.....	*b*.....
c. It was a bold and unconvincing *narrative*. (1) deception (2) lie (3) reason (4) tale	*c*.....	*c*.....
d. Strict *vigilance* was required of the troops. (1) discipline (2) obedience (3) training (4) watchfulness	*d*.....	*d*.....
e. The *legitimate* government was overthrown by a coup d'état. (1) illegal (2) lawful (3) liberal (4) military	*e*.....	*e*.....
f. An appropriate *donation* was authorized. (1) action (2) decision (3) gift (4) investigation	*f*.....	*f*.....
g. All suspects were *interrogated*. (1) arrested (2) detained (3) questioned (4) released	*g*.....	*g*.....
h. He felt little *hostility* for his neighbors. (1) enmity (2) enthusiasm (3) hospitality (4) sympathy	*h*.....	*h*.....

VII. On the line at the right of each of *ten* of the statements below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [10]

a. Omnium incolārum Galliae fortissimī erant (1) Aquītānī (2) Belgae (3) Carnutēs (4) Haeduī *a*.....

b. Aquītānia erat proxima (1) Britanniae (2) Germāniae (3) Italiae (4) Hispāniae *b*.....

c. In legiōne Rōmānā erant (1) duae (2) quinque (3) octō (4) decem cohortēs. *c*.....

d. The watch just before dawn was the (1) first (2) fourth (3) shortest (4) longest *d*.....

e. *For example* is represented by the abbreviation (1) *aet.* (2) *et al.* (3) *e.g.* (4) *ibid.* *e*.....

f. The legendary founder of Rome was (1) Hercules (2) Horatius (3) Romulus (4) Tarquinius *f*.....

g. After many years Ulysses returned to his wife (1) Calypso (2) Circe (3) Penelope (4) Proserpina *g*.....

h. In 49 B.C. history was made when the Rubicon was crossed by (1) Caesar (2) Crassus (3) Labienus (4) Pompey *h*.....

i. Over the head of Damocles, tyrant of Syracuse, there hung, suspended by a cord, a (1) lamp (2) pail of water (3) skull (4) sword *i*.....

j. The silver *aquila* was the symbol of a Roman (1) cohort (2) commander (3) dictator (4) legion *j*.....

k. *Iō Saturnālia* was an exclamation roughly comparable to (1) Bon voyage (2) Happy birthday (3) Merry Christmas (4) So long *k*.....

l. Mount Olympus, home of the gods, is in (1) Crete (2) Cyprus (3) Greece (4) Italy *l*.....

m. Mercury was the gods' (1) blacksmith (2) king (3) messenger (4) warrior *m*.....

n. Medea was a princess and sorceress from the land of the (1) Colchians (2) Corinthians (3) Thracians (4) Trojans *n*.....

LATIN—Two Years

Friday, January 18, 1957—1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

Answer all seven questions.

I. Translate the following passages into English:

[Pompey meets death in Egypt.]

Adventū Caesaris cognitō duōbusque mīlibus hominum armātīs, Pompēius ā Cyprō solvit *Pēlūsiumque* pervēnit. Ibi rēx erat puer Ptolemaeus. Is magnīs cōpiīs cum suā sorōre Cleopātrā bellum gerēbat, quam paucīs ante mēnsibus auxiliō propinquōrum et amīcōrum ē rēgnō expulerat. Ad eum Pompēius lēgātōs mīsit et rogāvit ut prō amīcitiā patris in urbe Alexandriā reciperētur et ā rēge servārētur. Postquam lēgātī hoc negōtium perfēcērunt, cum mīlitibus rēgis colloquī coepērunt et eōs hortātī sunt ut Pompēiō auxilium darent.

Hīs cognitīs rēbus amīcī rēgis, quī propter *aetātem* eius rēgnō praeerant, timuērunt nē Pompēius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occupāret. Itaque *līberāliter* respondērunt eumque ad rēgem venīre iussērunt, sed cōnsiliō prīvātō captō duōs hominēs ad interficiendum Pompēium mīsērunt.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī*, III, 103-104 (adapted) [20]

Pēlūsium—a city at the mouth of the Nile
aetās, aetātis—age
līberāliter—in a friendly manner

[Caesar's speed and his influence make it impossible for Pompey to keep Oricum.]

Postquam Vibullius in terram ēgressus est, sē dē adventū repentīnō Caesaris Pompēium certiōrem facere dēbēre exīstimāvit. Is igitur ad Pompēium contendit ut adesse Caesarem nūntiāret. Eō tempore Pompēius ex Macedoniā ad hīberna iter faciēbat. Sed hīs rēbus perturbātus magnīs itineribus *Apollōniam* petere coepit, nē Caesar maritimās cīvitātēs occupāret. Eōdem diē Caesar, suīs cōpiīs in terram expositīs, Ōricum proficīscitur. Eō cum vēnisset, L. Torquātus, quem Pompēius oppidō praefēcit, portīs clausīs oppidum dēfendere conātus est. Cum Graecī arma contrā Rōmānōs capere nollent et oppidānī Caesarem recipere vellent, ipse dēspērātus portās aperuit et sē atque oppidum Caesarī dēdidit incolumisque ā Caesare cōnservātus est.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī*, III, 11 (adapted) [20]

Apollōnia—a town in Illyricum

II. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]

a. After the cavalry had been defeated, the envoys of the Germans came to seek peace.
b. The Romans attacked so quickly that the enemy were not able to obtain aid.
c. Many asked why the soldiers were in the town at this time.
d. When the Belgians had departed from the camp, Caesar led his men back to the province.
e. The Gauls knew that Caesar had come into Gaul with many troops.
f. The general ordered the army to advance with great speed.

III. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English *each* of the questions below. [10]

[Roman consuls make military expeditions against two tribes.]

Eōdem annō cōnsul Valerius cum exercitū in Aequōs profectus, cum hostēs ad proelium addūcere nōn posset, suōs castra oppugnāre iussit. Tanta tempestās orta est ut eius imperium conficere nōn potuissent. Signō ad redeundum datō tanta tranquillitās reddita est ut aliquis deus castra dēfendere vidērētur. Cum hōc tempore oppugnāre nollent, agrōs vastāre coepērunt. Alter cōnsul Aemilius in Sabīnīs bellum gessit. Et ibi, quod hostēs intrā moenia manēbant, agrī vastātī sunt. Incēnsīs domibus vicīsque, Sabīnī incitātī ad proelium cum eīs pugnāvērunt et posterō diē castra in meliōra loca rettulērunt. Quā dē causā cōnsul sē hostēs relinquere posse exīstimāvit; itaque ipse discessit et ad urbem profectus est.

—Livy, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, II, 62 (adapted)

a. When did Valerius set out for the region of the Aequians?
b. Why did he order his men to attack the camp?
c. Why were they unable to carry out this command?
d. What amazing event occurred after they retreated?
e. What did they do in place of attacking?
f. What was the other consul doing?
g. Why were his men destroying the fields?
h. Why were the Sabines justified in fighting?
i. What action did the Sabines take on the next day?
j. What did Aemilius do then?

IV. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

a-b.	nominative plural of *grave vulnus*	*a-b*.....
c-d.	genitive singular of *tōta legiō*	*c-d*.....
e-f.	ablative singular of *breve iter*	*e-f*.....
g-h.	accusative plural of *ille dux*	*g-h*.....
i.	superlative of *fortiter*	*i*.....
j.	nominative singular masculine of the comparative of *parvus*	*j*.....
k-l.	future active and passive participles of *rogō*	*k*.....
		l.....
m-n.	present passive infinitives of *moveō*	*m*.....
	dēfendō	*n*.....
o-p.	imperfect indicative third plural of *polliceor*	*o*.....
	eō	*p*.....
q-r.	pluperfect subjunctive active first plural of *mittō*	*q*.....
	mūniō	*r*.....
s-t.	perfect indicative active third singular of *nūntiō*	*s*.....
	interficiō	*t*.....

V. For *each* sentence below, write in Column I a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression below each sentence that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [8]

	Column I	*Column II*
[Illustration: The explanation was made in a very *amicable* manner. (1) angry (2) belligerent (3) friendly (4) verbose	amicus	3

	Column I	*Column II*
a. They had a *tempestuous* voyage to Europe. (1) calm (2) rough (3) pleasant (4) wearisome	*a*.....	*a*.....
b. All the rooms were poorly *ventilated.* (1) aired (2) furnished (3) painted (4) planned	*b*.....	*b*.....
c. Several candidates were *nominated* this year. (1) admitted (2) interviewed (3) named (4) elected	*c*.....	*c*.....
d. This is a matter of *prime* importance. (1) foremost (2) limited (3) little (4) moderate	*d*.....	*d*.....
e. There was a *paucity* of good literature in the collection. (1) quantity (2) choice (3) wealth (4) scarcity	*e*.....	*e*.....
f. They were given the *maximum* amount of security. (1) authorized (2) greatest (3) average (4) smallest	*f*.....	*f*.....
g. We are sure of his *fidelity.* (1) arrogance (2) fickleness (3) loyalty (4) wickedness	*g*.....	*g*.....
h. The *similarity* of the two children to their grandfather is remarkable. (1) attitude (2) courtesy (3) helpfulness (4) resemblance	*h*.....	*h*.....

VI. On the line at the right of *each* sentence below, write the word or expression, chosen from those in the parentheses, that is grammatically correct. [6]

a. Imperator (ad suum fīlium, suō fīliō) gladium dabit. *a*.....
b. (Rōmānīs, Rōmānōs) resistere nōn poterant. *b*.....
c. Rēx (cōpiīs, cum cōpiīs) venit. *c*.....
d. Mīlitēs (ā Caesare, Caesare) missī erant. *d*.....
e. Agricolae (agrīs, in agrīs) labōrābant. *e*.....
f. Multī (ā tēlīs, tēlīs) vulnerātī sunt. *f*.....
g. Hostēs (urbe, urbem) iam potītī erant. *g*.....
h. Rōmānī (Germānīs, Germānōs) bellum inferēbant. *h*.....
i. Puerī in oppidō (multās hōrās, multīs hōrīs) manēbant. *i*.....
j. Belgae (castra expugnāre, ut castra expugnārent) fortiter pugnāvērunt. *j*.....
k. Cum tempus (erat, esset) breve, virī ad oppidum iter fēcērunt. *k*.....
l. Mīlitēs (magnō auxiliō, magnum auxilium) rēgī erant. *l*.....

VII. On the line at the right of each of *ten* of the statements below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [10]

a. *"Ālea iacta est"* were the words of Caesar as he crossed the (1) Po (2) Rhone (3) Rubicon (4) Tiber ..... *a*

b. The town where the Gauls made their last stand against Caesar was (1) Alesia (2) Bibracte (3) Narbo (4) Noviodunum ..... *b*

c. In the First Triumvirate Caesar was associated with Pompey and (1) Brutus (2) Cicero (3) Crassus (4) Marius ..... *c*

d. The rugged Gallic seamen who opposed Caesar were the (1) *Belgae* (2) *Britannī* (3) *Morinī* (4) *Venetī* ..... *d*

e. A prominent Helvetian who was Caesar's bitter foe was (1) Casticus (2) Diviciacus (3) Orgetorix (4) Dumnorix ..... *e*

f. The heavy baggage of the army was called (1) *impedīmenta* (2) *pīla* (3) *sarcinae* (4) *scūta* ..... *f*

g. The river known as the Sequana in Caesar's time is now called (1) Garonne (2) Rhine (3) Rhone (4) Seine ..... *g*

h. Caesar invaded Britain (1) once (2) twice (3) three times (4) four times ..... *h*

i. Much information about Roman life has been obtained from the excavations at (1) Naples (2) Ostia (3) Pompeii (4) Brundisium ..... *i*

j. A forced march usually consisted of about (1) 12 miles (2) 15 miles (3) 17 miles (4) 25 miles ..... *j*

k. The man who first tried to fly was the famous artisan (1) Ajax (2) Argus (3) Daedalus (4) Hercules ..... *k*

l. Caesar's favorite lieutenant was (1) T. Labienus (2) Q. Cicero (3) Q. Pedius (4) G. Volusenus ..... *l*

m. Up to about 500 B.C., Rome was ruled by (1) consuls (2) kings (3) emperors (4) dictators ..... *m*

n. *Gallia Trānsalpīna* was also known as (1) *Gallia Celtica* (2) *Helvētia* (3) *Illyricum* (4) *Prōvincia* ..... *n*

INDEX

(*Numbers refer to pages.*)

A

Ablative absolute, 61.
Ablative case, 5, 49, 50.
  of accompaniment, 49.
  of agency, 49.
  of cause, 49.
  of comparison, 50.
  of degree of difference, 50.
  of description, 50.
  of manner, 49.
  of means or instrument, 49.
  of place from which, 49, 68.
  of place where, 49, 68.
  of separation, 50.
  of specification, 50.
  with adjectives, 50, 80.
  with prepositions, 50, 80.
  with verbs, 50, 80.
Accent, 2.
Accusative case, 5, 46.
  of direct object, 5, 46.
  of extent of space, 46.
  of extent of time, 46, 68.
  of place to which, 46, 68.
  subject of infinitive, 46, 56.
  two accusatives, 46.
  with prepositions, 46, 80.
Accompaniment, ablative of, 49
Active voice, 28.
  forms of, 32–39.
Ac sī, 52.
Adjectives
  agreement of, 16, 17.
  case of, 16, 17.
  comparison of, 14, 17.
  declension of 12, 13, 16.
  gender of, 16, 17.
  indefinite, 24, 26.
  interrogative, 24, 26.
  irregular in comparison, 17.
  number, 16, 17.
  of one termination, 13, 16.
  of the first and second declensions, 12, 16.
  of the third declension, 13, 16.
  of three terminations, 12, 13, 16.
  of two terminations, 13, 16.
  summary of, 16, 17.
  with genitive in *-īus*.
  with the ablative, 50, 80.
  with the genitive, 47, 80.
  with the dative, 48, 80.
Adverbs
  comparison of, 18, 21.
  derivation of, 18, 20.
  irregular in comparison, 21.
  summary of, 20, 21.
Agency, ablative of, 49.
Aliquis, 25.
Alphabet, 1.
Amō, 32, 33, 40, 41.
Antepenult, 2.
Antequam, 52.
Audiō, 38, 39, 40, 41.

B

Base, 5. (See also *Stem.*)

C

Case
  ablative, 5, 49, 50.
  accusative, 5, 46.
  dative, 5, 48.
  general meanings of, 5, 10.
  genitive, 5, 47.
  locative, 8, 10, 69.
  nominative, 5, 46.
  of adjectives, 16, 17.
  of nouns, 5, 46–50.
Casual clause (*cum*), 52, 74.
Cause, ablative of, 49.
Characteristic vowel, 30.
Command
  indirect, 53, 72.
  negative, 54.
Comparative degree
  declension of, 13, note.
  of adjectives, 14, 17.
  of adverbs, 18, 21.
Comparison
  ablative of, 50.
  of adjectives, 14, 17.
  of adverbs, 18, 21.

Complementary infinitive, 56.
verbs governing, 82.
Concessive clause (*cum*), 52, 74.
Condition
contrary to fact, 64, note.
future less vivid, 64, note.
relative clause of, 65.
should–would, 64.
simple, 64.
unreal, 64.
Conjugation
first, 32, 33, 40, 41.
fourth, 38, 39, 40, 41.
periphrastic, 43.
second, 34, 35, 40, 41.
third, 36, 37, 40, 41.
Consonant sounds, 1.
Contrary to fact condition, 64.
***Cum* Clauses,** 52, 74.
***Cum*, various uses of,** 74.

D

Dative case, 5, 48.
adjectives governing, 80.
double, 48.
of indirect object, 48.
of purpose, 48.
of reference, 48.
verbs governing, 80.
with adjectives, 48.
with verbs, 48.
Declension
of adjectives, 12, 13, 16.
of nouns, 5–8, 10–11.
of pronouns, 22, 26.
Defective verbs, 43.
Degrees of comparison, 14, 17, 18, 21.
Degree of difference, ablative of, 50.
Deliberative subjunctive, 54.
Demonstrative pronouns, 24, 26.
Deponent verbs, 43.
Description
ablative of, 50.
genitive of, 47.
Diphthong sounds, 1.
Direct object, 46.
***Domus*,** 8, 68, 69.
***Donec*,** 52.
Double dative, 48.
***Dum*,** 52.
***Dum modo*,** 52.

E

***Ego*,** 22, 23.
Eō (verb), 42.
***Eō*, various uses of,** 77.
Examination questions, 99.
Extent of space, accusative of, 46.
Extent of time, accusative of, 46.

F

***Faciō*,** 42.
Feminine gender, 5.
***Ferō*,** 42.
Fifth declension, 8, 10, 11.
***Fīō*,** 42.
First and second declension adjectives, 12, 16.
First declension, 6, 10, 11.
First periphrastic conjugation, 43.
First person, 28.
Fourth declension, 8, 10, 11.
Future less vivid condition, 64, note.
Future tense, 28.
forms of, 32–39.
Future perfect tense, 28.
forms of, 32–39.

G

Gender
of nouns, 5.
of adjectives, 16, 17.
General principles
of nouns, 5.
of verbs, 28–30.
General rules for nouns, 6, 10.
Genitive case, 5, 47.
descriptive, 47.
objective, 47.
partitive, 47.
possessive, 47.
subjective, 47.
with adjectives, 47, 80.
with verbs, 47, 80.
Gerund
as non-modal form, 29.
distinguished from gerundive, 60.
expressing purpose, 66.
forms of, 32–39.
use of, 58.
Gerundive
as non-modal form, 29.
distinguished from gerund, 60.
expressing purpose, 66.
forms of, 32–39.
use of, 58.

H

***Hīc*,** 24.
Historical infinitive, 56, 46, note.
Hortatory subjunctive, 53.

INDEX

I

Idem, 24.
Ille, 24.
Imperative mood, 29.
Imperfect tense, 28.
  forms of, 32–39.
Impersonal verbs, 43.
  with infinitive, 56.
Indefinite
  adjectives, 25, 26.
  pronouns, 25, 26.
Indicative mood, 29.
  forms of, 32–39.
Indirect command, 53, 62.
Indirect discourse, 62.
  subordinate clauses in, 53.
  implied, 53.
Indirect question, 53, 62.
Indirect object, 48.
Indirect statement, 62.
Infinitive
  as non-modal form, 29.
  complementary, 56.
  forms of, 32–39.
  historical, 46, 56.
  subject of, 46, 56.
  uses of, 56.
  with accusative subject, 56.
  with impersonal verbs, 56.
  with *sum* + an adjective, 56.
Inflection, 5.
Instrument, ablative of, 49.
Intensive pronoun, 25.
Interrogative
  adjective, 25, 26.
  pronoun, 25, 26.
Irregular
  adjectives, 17.
  adverbs, 21.
  verbs, 42.
Ipse, 25.
Is, 22, 23, 24.
Iste, 24.
I-Stems, 7.
Iubeō, 62, note.

J

Jussive subjunctive, 54.

L

Locative case, 8, 10, 69.

M

Mālō, 42.
Manner, ablative of, 49.
Masculine gender, 5.
Means, ablative of, 49.
Meus, 22, 23.
Modo, 52.
Moneō, 34, 35, 40, 41.
Moods, 29.
  forms of, 29–32.

N

Nē (subord. conj.), 52, 72.
-ne (elclitic), 69.
Negative commands, 54.
Neuter gender, 5.
Neuter rule, 6.
Nominative case, 5, 46.
  predicate noun in, 46.
  subject in, 46.
  subject of infinitive in, 46, note.
Nōlō, 42.
Non-modal forms, 29.
Nōnne, 69.
Nōs, 22, 23.
Noster, 22, 23.
Nouns
  cases of, 5, 46–50.
  declension of, 5–11.
  irregular, 8.
  gender of, 5.
  general principles of, 5.
  number of, 5.
  summary of, 10, 11.
Num, 69.
Number
  of adjectives, 16, 17.
  of nouns, 5.
  of verbs, 28.
  plural, 5, 28.
  singular, 5, 28.

O

Object
  direct, 5, 46.
  indirect, 48.
Objective genitive, 47.
Optative subjunctive, 54.

P

Participle
  as non-modal form, 29.
  forms of, 32–39.
  use of, 57.
Partitive genitive, 47.
Passive voice, 28.
  forms of, 32–39.
Penult, 2.
Perfect active stem, 30, 31, 40, 41.
Perfect passive stem, 30, 31, 40, 41.

Perfect tense, 28.
forms of, 32–39.
Periphrastic conjugations, 43.
Person, of verbs, 28.
Personal pronouns, 22, 23.
Place constructions, 68.
Place from which, 49, 68.
Place to which, accusative of, 46, 68.
Place where
ablative of, 49, 68.
expressed by the locative, 8, 10, 69.
Pluperfect tense, 28.
forms of, 32–39.
Plural number, 5, 28.
Positive degree
of adjectives, 14, 17.
of adverbs, 18, 21.
Possession, genitive of, 47.
Possessive pronouns, 22, 23.
Possum, 42.
Predicate noun, 46.
Prepositions
with ablative, 50, 82.
with accusative, 46, 82.
Present stem, 30, 31, 40, 41.
Present tense, 28.
forms of, 32–39.
Primary sequence, 70.
Principal parts, 30, 31.
Priusquam, 52.
Prohibitions, 54, note.
Prohibitive subjunctive, 54.
Pronouns
demonstrative, 24, 26.
indefinite, 24, 26.
interrogative, 24, 26.
intensive, 24, 26.
personal, 22, 23.
possessive, 22, 23.
reflexive, 23.
relative, 24, 26.
summary of, 23, 26.
Pronunciation, 1, 2.
Purpose
dative of, 48.
various ways of expressing, 66.

Q

Quam, various uses of, 78.
Quam sī, 52.
Quasi, 52.
Questions
indirect, 52, 62.
sentence, 69.
word, 69.
Quī, 25.
Quia, 52.
Quidam, 25.
Quis, 25.
Quisque, 25.
Quo, various uses of, 76.
Quoad, 52.
Quod
various uses of, 73.
with the subjunctive, 52.
Quoniam, 52.

R

Reference, dative of, 48.
Reflexive pronoun, 23.
Regents examinations, 99.
Regō, 36, 37, 40, 41.
Relative clause
of cause, 53, 65.
of characteristic, 53, 65.
of concession, 53, 65.
of condition, 53, 65.
of purpose, 53, 65, 66.
of result, 53, 65.
simple descriptive, 65.
various kinds of, 65.
Relative pronoun, 25, 26.
Result
ut-clause of, 52.
relative clause of, 65.

S

Second
conjugation, 34, 35, 40, 41.
declension of adjectives, 12, 16
declension of nouns, 6, 10, 11.
periphrastic conjugation, 43.
person, 28.
Secondary sequence, 70.
Sentence question, 69.
Separation, ablative of, 50.
Sequence of tenses, 70.
Should–would condition, 64.
***Sī* Clauses**, 52.
Simple condition, 64.
Singular number, 5, 28.
Specification, ablative of, 50.
Stem
of nouns, 5.
of verbs, 30, 31, 40, 41.
perfect active, 30, 31, 40, 41.
perfect passive, 30, 31, 40, 41.
present, 30, 31, 40, 41.
Subject, 46.
Subject of infinitive, 46, 56.
Subjective genitive, 47.
Subjunctive, 29.
forms of, 32–39.
uses of, 52–54.

Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse, 53.
implied, 53.
Suī, 22, 23.
Sum, 42.
Summary
of adjectives, 16, 17.
of adverbs, 20, 21.
of nouns, 10, 11.
of pronouns, 23, 26.
of verbs, 40, 41.
Superlative degree
of adjectives, 14, 17.
of adverbs, 18, 21.
Supine
as non-modal form, 29.
expressing purpose, 66.
forms of, 32–39.
use of, 57.
Suus, 22, 23.
Syllable, 2.

T

Tamquam sī, 52.
Tenses, 28.
forms of, 32–39.
sequence of, 70.
Temporal clause (*cum*), 52, 74.
Third
conjugation, 36, 37, 40, 41.
declension of adjectives, 13, 16.
declension of nouns, 7, 10, 11.
person, 28.
Time
constructions of, 68.
extent of, 46, 68.
when, 49, 68.
Tū, 22, 23.
Tuus, 22, 23.
Two accusatives, 46.

U

Ultima, 2.
Unreal condition, 64.
Ut, various uses of, 72.
***Ut* Clauses,** 52.
Ut sī, 52.

V

Velut sī, 52.
Verbs
characteristic vowel of, 30.
conjugation of, 29, 32–39.
defective, 43.
deponent, 43.
general principles of, 29–30.
impersonal, 43.
irregular, 42.
moods of, 29.
non-modal forms of, 29.
number of, 28.
person of, 28.
principal parts of, 30, 31.
stems, 30, 31, 40, 41.
tense of, 28.
voice of, 28.
with ablative, 50, 80.
with accusative and infinitive, 56, 81.
with complementary infinitive, 82.
with dative, 48, 80.
with genitive, 46, 80.
with *ut* (*nē*), 81.
Vester, 22, 23.
Vīs, 8.
Voice, 28.
active, 28, 32–39.
passive, 28, 32–39.
Volō, 42.
Vōs, 22, 23.
Vowel sounds, 1.

W

Word lists
governing various constructions, 80.
New York State, 85.

* UR-303-156 *